PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

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PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

AT 109 EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND.

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THE MAINE STATE PRESS

is published every THURSDAY MORNING at $2.50 a year, if paid in advance at $2.00 a year.

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SPECIAL NOTICES, one third additional.

Under head of "AMUSEMENTS" and "AUCTION SALES," $2.00 per square per week; three insertions or less, $1.50.

Advertisements inserted in the "MAINE STATE PRESS" (which has a large circulation in every part of the State), for $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Address all communications to

PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

PATRIOT SONS OF '76.

M. C. M. A.

The second lecture in the course given by the M. C. Mechanic Association will be delivered in

MECHANICS' HALL,

— ON —

Monday evening, November 12th,

AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK,

— BY —

E. H. ELWELL, ESQ.

Subject:—"The Building of the House."

Per order

EDWARD P. BANKS, Chairman of Committee.

no7dtd

GRAND BALL

— BY THE —

Waiters of the PrebleHouse

AT GRAND ARMY HALL,

Thursday evening, Nov. 15, 1877.

Tickets, 50 cents. d1w

MUSIC HALL.

One Night Only!

MONDAY, NOV. 12TH.

The Original and Only

Haverly's Minstrels

J. H. HAVERLY, - - - - - Proprietor.
H. J. CLAPHAM, - - - - - Manager.

The greatest of all Minstrels Companies. Composed of Artists of known Eminence.

5 Great Comedians. 5

GEO. THATCHER, BILLY CARTER, Banjoist; FRANK CUSHMAN, Impersonator of the Old Southern Darkey; WELCH & RICE, Autocrats of Song and Dance Artists

The Celebrated California Quartette

Messrs. DIXON, ROE, WELLING & FREETH.

Barbour's Orchestra and Brass Band,

Prices as usual. Seats on sale at Box office.

no8 d3t

Army & Navy Hall.

There will be a course of

Three Assemblies

in Army & Navy Hall on

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

Commencing Nov. 14th,

for the benefit of the

INDIA ST. UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

MUSIC BY CHANDLER.

Course Tickets, admitting Gent and Ladies, $2.00; Evening tickets, 75 cents, for sale by the Managers.

nov7 d1w*

RETURN OF THE SCOUTS

— AT —

MUSIC HALL,

For One Night Only, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1877.

At the request of many citizens of Portland, Mr. CODY has consented to return for one night, when he will introduce a new feature in the Drama, that of Target Shooting between

BUFFALO BILL & MR. CHAS. AUSTIN,

Champion Rifle Shot of the world,

BUFFALO BILL will use the celebrated EVANS Rifle, of Mechanics Falls, Me.

BUFFALO BILL,

(HON. W. F. CODY.)

by special request **With his Great Combination**, will appear in his great Border Drama, by Major A. S. Burt, U. S. A., entitled

MAY CODY,

Or, LOST AND WON.

introducing the only Sioux warriors ever on exhibition, TWO BEARS and CHA-SHA-CHA-O-POGO, also the champion Rifle Shots of the world, the

AUSTIN BROTHERS,

and the Mexican Trick Bouro JACK CASS.

Mountain Meadow Massacre, Brigham Young's Temple.

DANITES! DANITES! DANITES!

Prices as usual. Reserved seats can be had at Box Office 2 days in advance.

JOSH. E. OGDEN, General Agent.

nov9 1w

PATRIOT SONS OF '76.

nov10 d tf

WALTZING AND THE GERMAN.

I shall open a class for instruction in Waltzing and the German at my Academy,

ARMY AND NAVY HALL,

— ON —

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 9,

Tickets for the course of six lessons—Gents, $3.00; Ladies, $2.00.

Pupils of the present class will be taken at the regular class rates. Private lessons given to pupils of this class free of charge, thus enabling them to perfect themselves in one course of instruction.

Academy open daily from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 4. Tickets for the course must be procured previous to entering, as none but members of the class will be admitted.

Juvenile class already formed meets on Saturday, at 2.30 p. m. Those wishing to join the class can apply at the hall on or before Saturday next. Very respectfully,

M. B. GILBERT.

Post office address, PREBLE HOUSE. no3dtf

Dancing School.

MESSRS. WEBB & RICHARDSON

Will commence a class for instruction in Plain and Fancy Dancing at

LANCASTER HALL,

— ON —

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, '77.

Terms for twelve nights—Gents, $4.00; Ladies, $2.00.

The last six nights to be assemblies.

no6 d1w

Sparring and Gymnastics.

Prof. J. C. Doldt

is prepared to receive pupils in Scientific Sparring. Also in private Gymnastics which are especially adapted to persons in delicate health.

Apply between 1 and 5 P. M., at Turnverein Hall.

nov3 d1w*

PATRIOT SONS OF '76.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers formerly doing business under the firm name of JACKSON & EATON, High St. Wharf, have this day removed to **No. 236 Commercial Street, Brown's Wharf**, where they will continue the Coal and Wood business under the firm name of EATON & O'BRION.

Orders from our former patrons and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

E. A. EATON, CHAS. H. O'BRION.

November 1, 1877. nov5d2w

Public Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden trusting or harboring my wife, Lizzie J. Gordon, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

oct29d2w* G. CLARENCE GORDON.

EXCURSIONS.

$11 Excursion Tickets $11

—TO—

New York & Return

— VIA —

BOSTON & MAINE

— OR —

EASTERN RAILROAD

For Eleven Dollars,

Including Transfers across Boston both ways.

Trains leaving Portland at 8.45 a. m. connect **with the Sound Lines for New York.**

Passengers by this route are landed **on board Sound Steamers in season for Supper,** and enjoy

A whole Night's rest going and coming, and avoid confusing night changes.

Staterooms on steamers and chairs in Parlor cars secured in advance at Boston & Maine or Eastern R. R. Offices Commercial Street.

A. P. ROCKWELL, Pres't E. R. R.

J. T. FURBER, General Sup't. B. & M. R. R.

jy dtf

Portland & Harpswell

STEAMBOAT CO.

STEAMER HENRIETTA

— FOR —

Long Island, Little Chebeague, Great Chebeague, and

Harpswell

Leave Custom House Wharf, west side, every day at 3 p. m., and returning leaves Harpswell at 8 a m

sept10 dtf

REDUCED RATES.

$6.50 PORTLAND to NEW YORK via

Portland & Worcester & Norwich Lines.

TO NEW YORK and RETURN $11.

Only Line running through cars between Portland and Long Island Sound Steamers, and avoiding the annoying Carriage transfer through Boston. Leave Portland & Rochester Depot, Portland, at 2 30 P. M. State Rooms on Steamers secured in advance at 23 Exchange St., and at the Depot.

J. W PETERS, Gen. Ticket Agent. J. M. LUNT, Supt.

sept28 dtf

EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Voting Register of Certificate Holders is now making up at the office of the Trustees No. 75 State Street, Boston, Mass. The names of parties to whom certificates were originally delivered have been placed in the Register.

Any subsequent purchase or holder desiring to register may do so on presenting at said office to Mr. Joshua Crane a written statement of his name, address and the denomination and number of each certificate held by him, or, if so required by the Trustees, on producing the certificates held by him, or a written order from the last registered holder.

In accordance with regulations fixed by the Trustees, the Voting Register will be closed on the thirtieth day of November, between which time and the Annual Meeting on the second Wednesday of December no registration will be made.

Per Order of the Directors.

nov5dtdec1 EDWARD C. PERKINS, Clerk.

LADIES' FRENCH COAT

SEAMLESS

BUTTON BOOTS

With French Heels.

E. T. Merrill,

241 Middle Street.

oc26 dtf

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS

Having taken Store formerly occupied by H. DUNN & SON,

272 Middle Street,

I will keep a fine line of

HORSE OUTFITS.

Agent for H. DUNN & SON'S Harnesses.

Harnesses repaired; also Firemen's Equipments made and repaired; Clark's Horse Clippers.

JAMES B. DODGE,

272 Middle Street.

Formerly with James Bailey & Co. oct15dtf

JAPANESE PAPER

CARPETING.

Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable than Oil Cloth.

For Floors, Stairs, Rugs, Carriages, &c.

Call and see them.

G. M. & C. H. BOSWORTH,

No. 4 Free St. Block,

PORTLAND.

sep29 eodtf

To the Board of Harbor Commissioners:

THE undersigned respectfully asks of your Board the privilege of enlarging his wharf at Peaks Island and making the whole solid with stone.

WILLIAM T. JONES,

Portland, Nov. 3d. 1877.

On the foregoing petition it is ORDERED, that a hearing be had on the wharf mentioned, at Peaks Island, on THURSDAY, November 15th next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that a notice of the above petition together with this our order thereon be given by publication in two daily newspapers printed in Portland, for seven days previous to the hearing.

JACOB McLELLAN,
ALBERT MARWICK,
C. H. FARLEY.

Portland, Nov. 31, 1877. nov5d7t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Central Wharf Steam Tow Boat Company, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the office of J. P. TENNEY, 2½ Central Wharf, on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles:

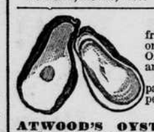
1st- To choose moderator.

2d—To choose seven directors for the ensuing year.

3d—To act on any other business that may properly come before them.

C. A. VICKERY, Clerk.

Portland, Nov. 3, 1877. nov3dt14



Always the choicest and freshest Oysters constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Orders by mail or telegraph answered promptly.

Oysters delivered in any part of the city free of expense.

ATWOOD'S OYSTER HOUSE, 117 121 and 123 Center St., PORTLAND.

oct2 3md

1878 DIARIES 1878

Retailing at Wholesale price. Call early while the assortment is large.

482 Congress St., Opp. the Preble

Sign of the Gold Pen.

d3m

Boots & Shoes

very neatly and promptly repaired. Sign of the Gold Boot.

au4dtf IRVING J. BROWN.

EDUCATIONAL.

M. C. M. ASSOCIATION FREE DRAWING SCHOOL.

(Third Year.)

This School will be opened on

Wednesday Eve., Nov. 14, at 7 1-2 o'clk,

in the Library Room of the Association, and continue on **Wednesday and Friday Evenings of each week through the Winter.** Free of tuition to mechanics from any part of the State. Only a limited number of scholars can be accommodated; *those of last year will have preference this year, provided they apply.* Two classes will be formed,—a Primary Class in Architectural and an Advanced Class in Mechanical Drawing. Pupils required to furnish themselves with necessary implements and stationery. Application received until the day of opening which must be made to

G. L. BAILEY,

Secretary of the Committee, 48 Exchange St.

oc30dtno14

Eaton Family School

NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

(Established 1856.)

Winter Term will commence Dec. 10th and continue 13 weeks.

This school offers special advantages for thorough and practical instruction.

For circular apply to

F. EATON.

References to patrons—H. Fletcher, Isaac Jackson, Justo M. Quintero. nov6eod6w

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES Worcester, Mass.

Founded 1848. Confessedly one of the best of N. E. Seminaries. Send for Catalogue. Address REV. H. R. GREEN, A. M., at Jamestown, R. I., till Sept. 10th. au20d3m&w34

Instruction in English and Classical Studies

given to private pupils by the subscriber.

J. W. COLCORD,

143 Pearl Street.

jan24 dtf

Cheap for Cash.

FITZGERALD

Has just returned from headquarters and is so delighted with his purchases that he requests the readers of this paper to call at every store in the city, examine their stuff, hear all their cheap talk, hang like grim death to their pocket books. Stand not on the order of their going but go at once to Store 268 Middle St., directly opposite King & Dexter's hardware store, examine the Bargains in Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests at 38, 50, 75 cts; Gents' Heavy Undershirts 38, 50c upwards; Children's Merino Undervests 28, 33, 35, 38 to 50c; Children's New Britain Union Suits $1.00, $1.25; Gents Shaker Hose 15, 20, 25c up; Children's Wool Hose from 8c up; Ladies' Wool Hose from 25c up; Ladies' Merino Hose from 13c up; Children's Merino Petticoats for 50c; Children's Waists for 75c; All Wool Ball Yarn 15c; Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs 17c; All Linen Handkerchiefs 5c up; Fringes, Buttons, Ribbons, Corsets, and all kinds of Fancy goods, at Hard Pan Prices. Remember

FITZGERALD'S,

268 MIDDLE STREET.

oct13 dtf

JOB LOT!

We offer the following lot of Boots and Shoes bought recently from a stock where the Manufacturer had failed.

They are all reliable goods and at the prices named you will notice they are way below the prices that such goods are daily selling.

Ladies fine Serge Button,	$1.25,	regular price	2 25
" " Kid Fox " "	1.25,	" "	2.25
" " Serge Slips.....	.50,	" "	.75
" " Lea ip Serge Cong	1.00,	" "	1.25
" Kid Croq. Slips.....	.75.	" "	1.25
" Kid Button Walking Shoes.....	1.00,	" "	1.75
" Oil Goat Button....	1.75,	" "	2.50
Misses Kid Foxed lace Boots	1.00,	" "	1.50
" Oil Goat " " "	1.00,	" "	1.50
" fine Serge Button....	1.00,	" "	1.75
" Kid Croq Slips.... ..	.60,	" "	1.00
Child's " Button Boots 7-10	1.00,	" "	1.50
" " " " 3-6..	.70,	" "	1.00
" Pat. Lea. A Ties 2-5...	.25,	" "	.50
Youth's box toe Bals.....	.75,	" "	1.50

We give you a partial list of the goods only, but these are rare bargains,—only to be had at the

Bargain Shoe Store,

No. 56 Union Street.

C. H. STAPLES & CO.

oc30d2w

Under Flannels

FOR LADIES

29 cts. and upwards.

FOR CHILDREN

25 cts. and upwards.

FULL LINE OF

Hosiery.

263 MIDDLE STREET,

Geo. F. Nelson,

Old Stand Sweetsir & Merrill.

no5 d3m

FRANKENBERG KIDS!

We have just received a full line of those GOODS in SEAL BROWN, DRABS SLATES, &c., and invite the inspection of the same by the Ladies of Portland and Vicinity, as we think that they are the best GLOVE in the market for the price.

1st Quality - - - $1.25
2d " - - - 1.00

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

L. A. Gould & Co.,

FORMERLY NELSON & GOULD,

503 Congress Street.

sept29 dtf

UNDERWEAR CHEAP.

I am now prepared to offer some of the best bargains in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear, ever shown in this city. I do not hesitate to say that my 37 and 50 cents Ladies' Vests and Pants have more wool in them and are of better quality than any goods of same price offered in this city.

Job lot of Children's Hosiery in sizes, 5 to 8, all wool, in plain colors, Seal Brown, Cardinal and Navy Blue. Also same goods in Fancy Stripes, all sizes at the low price of 25 cents per pair. This is the best bargain in Children's Hosiery I have ever seen.

All the above goods were bought in large quantities to close lots at low prices. Attend this sale and save money.

W. F. STUDLEY,

Under Falmouth Hotel.

nov8 eod3t

THE CELEBRATED

Bristol Boot!

FOR LADIES.

Sold only by

Leavitt & Davis,

FARRINGTON BLOCK.

437 CONGRESS STREET.

sep17 dtf

Chandler's Concert Band

From 8 to 20 Pieces.

Headquarters, 27 Market Square

oct25 d2m

BUSINESS CARDS.

George F. Talbot

Has resumed the practice of law.

OFFICE

Over Portland Savings Bank.

no7 d6m

D. W. HULL, M. D.,

Magnetic and Botanic Physician, 518 1-2 Congress Street, Portland.

Treats Chronic and Acute Diseases. Never fails to cure any chronic case where a cure is possible, no difference how many "regulars" have failed on it. No poisons given, nor incurable cases undertaken. The sick at a distance can be examined Clair voyantly and treated when desired. Call and see.

oc23 d3w*

P. FEENEY,

PLA & ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER

201 Federal Street,

PORTLAND. - MAINE.

Whitening, Whitewashing, Coloring and Cementing done to order. Jobbing of all kinds in my line will receive prompt and personal attention. All work neatly done at low prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. I have on hand a new design of undercut Center Pieces and Brackets, which cannot be found elsewhere east of New York. These will be sold at prices to correspond with the times. Lime, Cement, Plaster, Mortar, &c., constantly on hand, orders from out of town solicited. my9d6m

REED & VERRILL,

Counsellors at Law,

Centennial Block, 93 Exchange St.

Rooms 2 and 3 First Floor.

T. B. REED. B. D. VERRILL.

oc16 dtf

MATT ADAMS,

Constable for Portland,

AND

Coroner for Cumberland County,

51 1-2 EXCHANGE STREET.

Service of precepts of all kinds a specialty. Confidential advice given, and services rendered in the detection and arrest of criminals. Business attended to at all hours.

jan8 dtf

A. W. BRADBURY,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 34 EXCHANGE STREET.

(Merchants' Bank Building.)

au31 eod&wtf

BION BRADBURY,

Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 34 EXCHANGE STREET,

Merchants' Bank Building.

au31 eod&wtf

D. H. BARNES, Accountant.

BOOKS opened, examined, balanced, and closed, Trial Balances and Cash Accounts investigated; Complicated accounts adjusted. Special attention to bankruptcy matters, the settlement of estates; examination of agencies, and other matters requiring the services of a thorough accountant. Orders left at 28 Exchange St., Portland, Me., or forwarded by mail, promptly attended to.

aug26dtf W&Ssep30tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Horse Shoeing,

by S. YOUNG & CO., Practical Horse Shoers, 70 Pearl St. Price $1.50 per set

Booksellers and Stationers.

HOYT & FOGG, No. 91 Middle Street.

Book Binders.

WM. A. QUINCY, Room 11, Printers' Exchange, No. 111 Exchange St.

SMALL & SHACKFORD, No. 35 Plum Street.

Carpenters and Builders.

WHITNEY & MEANS, Pearl Street, opposite the Park.

Plumbers.

JAMES MILLER, No. 91 Federal Stree

Real Estate Agents.

JOHN C. PROCTER, No. 93 Exchange Street.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

J. A. MERRILL & CO., 139 Middle St.

J. A. MERRILL. A. KEITH.

Teachers.

G. R. PAINE, Teacher of Piano-Forte Music, and Harmony, 257 Middle Street.

sept27 d3m*

HOTELS.

Limerick House.

This house is being refitted and furnished, and will be re-opened September 25, 1877.

D. S. FOGG, Proprietor.

sept21 dtf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

PORTLAND, ME.

The best Located House for Business Men

HEATED BY STEAM.

Terms hereafter will be but $2.00 per day.

WOLCOTT & CO., Proprietors

aug10 deodtf

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of

FARNHAM & CARLETON,

— DEALERS IN —

Doors, Sashes and Blinds,

is this dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Edward E. Carleton, under the same style and at the same place, with whom the books and accounts of the late firm remain for settlement, he having assumed the liabilities of, and being entitled to all the debts due the firm.

CHARLES S. FARNHAM.
EDWARD E. CARLETON.

Portland, Oct. 1st. 1877. oc9dtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Pettengill & Snell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. H. SNELL, CHAS. B. PETTENGILL.

WM. H. SNELL can be found at 25 Preble St., where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and lots of new ones. oc31d3w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Ephraim Sanborn and myself under the style of SANBORN & EMERY and EMERY & SANBORN, is this day dissolved. Parties holding bills against the concern are requested to send them same to the undersigned. ISAAC EMERY.

Portland, Oct. 8, 1877. oc11dtf

At Merrill's

Inquire for the new FAIRY ZEPHYR, the Newest Novelty for Fancy Worsted Work.

We are now opening ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, SHETLAND FLOSS, SHETLAND and GERMANTOWN WOOLS, HOSIERY, CORSETS and MERINO UNDERWEAR.

We have already had quite a large sale for our CASHMERE YARNS, it is of superior quality, it being finer than other makes, and the colors are perfect, at

MERRILL'S,

467 Congress Street,

Between Preble House and U. S. Hotel.

oct9 eodtf

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing refreshments during the Cathedral Fair will be received at T. P. McGOWAN'S Book Store until Saturday, 10th inst. nov5d1w

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 10.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or preserve communications that are not used.

EVERY regular attaché of the PRESS is furnished with a *Card* certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Pullen, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal.

The Silver Bill.

The imminent danger of the passage of the bill authorizing the coinage of silver dollars which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, leads to a consideration of the practical working of the measure; and the more it is looked at, the more disastrous and altogether undesirable does it seem. If a dollar's worth of silver were to be stamped as a dollar the case would be bad enough, for there would be forced upon the public a bulky and inconvenient medium for exchanges and one subject to fluctuations, as the supply of silver should increase or diminish. Still less endurable is the proposition to coin a dollar containing 412½ grains of silver, which is worth now about 93 cents and which may be worth 90 next week and 95 the week after. The adoption of this medium is inflation in a very bad form, for it adds great inconvenience in handling to all the other evils of a redundant and depreciated currency.

The inconveniences may be illustrated by a little estimate of the weight of the currency. One hundred of these silver dollars would weigh a little over seven pounds; so the man who wants to carry an hundred dollars in his pockets must divide it or run the risk of becoming permanently lop-sided. If it be a thousand dollars, weighing seventy pounds, he will get abundant exercise if he carry it in a bag in his hand or slung to a belt. If ten thousand dollars are to be taken from one place to another, the victim must use a wheelbarrow or hand cart, and must give his porter substantial aid in loading the treasure. To carry one hundred thousand dollars, weighing seven thousand pounds, recourse must be had to drays. Nor is the difficulty of carriage the only drawback; the counting of these sums of money will consume much time, as each coin must be looked at to avoid the danger of counterfeits—a slow and toilsome process.

To be sure, human ingenuity will devise means for obviating some of these difficulties by use of checks and certificates of deposit; brokers and bankers will take the huge mass of stuff and give paper acknowledgements for it. But the people must pay for this relief and the only persons who seem likely to profit in the operation are the money changers whose aid must be invoked and paid for. Tradesmen of all classes must suffer from the glut of silver which will flow in upon them, for the banks cannot possibly afford to take silver on deposit and furnish men to count it in and out. So the retailers must pay it in bulk to the wholesalers and the latter must get rid of it as best they may. These are not by any means all the practical inconveniences of this bad business, but they are enough to illustrate.

The chief victims of this, as of all other financial quackery, are the working men, in whose name—save the mark!—this movement is made. The workman must take his pay in the silver dollar which will buy him only ninety-three cents worth of food and clothes now and is likely to buy him still less by and by. In times of inflation goods rise in price faster than wages and nothing can be so harmful to the man whose daily wages must purchase his daily bread as fluctuations and uncertainty in the value of his pay. Middlemen of all kinds, everybody with capital, can protect themselves substantially from loss by waiting for favorable turns of things or by making up in one direction what they lose in another; but upon the unprotected head of the workingman beats every financial storm. Yet so deluded are they by the cunning sophistries of designing demagogues, that a large part of the laboring men, particularly of the West, would hail inflation as a boon to them.

Since these things are so, the question naturally arises: who has a sufficiently potent interest in silver to force through this obnoxious measure? In the first place all the wild-headed inflationists favor it as they would favor anything looking to an increase of the currency. Many of the Southerners favor it because they propose to sell their cotton in England for gold and pay their debts to the Northerners in silver. But the vitalizing force of the movement lies in the cupidity of the Bonanza princes who mine silver in Nevada. So great has been the production of this metal that the market is altogether overstocked and a new channel for its use is sought. France has ceased coining it, in England it is legal tender for only small sums and Germany is retiring the most of her silver coins from circulation and selling the silver as fast as she finds opportunity. So nothing is left but to induce this great stupid nation to coin dollars, make them unlimited legal tender and thus afford a market for their superabundant production of the once precious metal.

It looks very likely now that it will be done. The bill has passed the House, will probably, though with more difficulty, get through the Senate. Then nothing will stand between the nation and inflation but the President. From him there is not much to hope. His special Ohio representatives in the House voted for the bill, and the versatile Stanley Matthews, his reputed mouthpiece in the Senate, seems inclined to favor it. If we could only have a month or two of Grant at this juncture! Before his sturdy good sense and resolute will all this financial folly would slink away abashed or be sternly rebuked as was the inflation madness of 1874. It is subject for congratulation that our own representative, Mr. Reed, and all the other Maine congressmen set their faces steadily against this wretched business. It is unfortunate that our sister states are not as intelligently represented.

A BILL looking to the establishment of another Atlantic cable is to be introduced into the House next week. The new cable is to run by the way of the Azores, and will have the privilege of landing in Portugal, France or England. The company offers to transmit goverment business free in return for the exclusive right for twenty-five years to cross United States territory. The tariff rate will be twenty-five cents a word, to be reduced in fifteen years to ten cents. The bill provides for government supervision.

A DARK, foreign looking man has been following the Swedish Quartette about, and everybody supposed he was after their jewels. It now appears, according to a presumably veracious Western paper, that he is an emissary of a German Prince who loves one of the blonde beauties, and that he has offered her a share of the throne when the Prince gets it. But the singer is cold to the suit, "wedded to her art" she says, and declines to become a Queen. The story is almost improbable enough to be true.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS denies saying that the President will certainly sign the silver bill. It is his opinion however, that it will be approved. Let us hope that in this matter as in most others he will prove to be mistaken. His singular capacity for false predictions gives a great deal of hope. While waiting for the silver bill to pass the Senate Mr. Matthews is doing his best to justify and increase the distrust in which he is held. The financial bill he has introduced is a measure to inflate our already redundant currency, and covers propositions that will receive the hearty approval of Ewing himself.

THE Democrats are evidently greatly disappointed at the result of the elections. They had thought to carry everything before them. The amount of vitality shown by the Republican party is surprising to them, and they begin to tremble for the future. The Republicans on the contrary, feel much encouraged, and believe that next year will develop political issues upon which the party will be heartily united and by which it can achieve victories.

A QUARTER of a mince pie, a pound of cheese and a cup of strong coffee constitute a light lunch in Boston. These were the "refreshments" called for by a Boston warden on election day. He said he didn't feel very well, and wasn't very hearty, and so would take something light.

THE Republican victory in Wisconsin is a victory for hard money. The Democrats joined forces with the Greenbackers and made a distinct fight for inflation of the currency. They were rebuked by a large majority. Let Congress take heed to the lesson.

IT is understood that a serious attempt will be made to resuscitate the Northern Pacific land grant and extend the time for the completion of the road. Better let that business alone. The people haven't forgotten Credit Mobilier yet.

WHEN the nomination of John Welsh to the English mission was reported favorably from the committee on foreign affairs Senator Cameron made a motion for his immediate confirmation—a handsome thing to do.

BY the occupation of Rahova the Russians have secured another strong position on the line of the Danube, and cut off Osman Pacha from the line of retreat that was open to him in the direction of Widden.

Recent Publications.

Hawthorne and Other Poems. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. (Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.) This poem upon Hawthorne was read by Mr. Stedman at Cambridge, June 28th, 1877, before the Phi Beta Kappa society, and is a rare and fortunate one of that difficult class of literary work, the occasional poem. Conditions, not easy to meet singly, are complicated by each other and rendered still harder to reconcile: the readiness of thought and fancy; the rapid, telling strokes that appeal to instant hearing; the poetic finish and depth that will later satisfy the reader, after the impetus of the occasion and the power of the voice and the glance of the poet are no longer present to move him; the proprieties of the time and place—all these that must direct, often embarrass too much the genius of the poet. Mr. Stedman has been exceedingly happy in his encounter with these difficulties—he offered an ode, which, rich in poetic thought and abounding in harmonious and striking phrases, is inspired by the most generous and unstinted sympathy with Hawthorne's gift and the influences that formed its peculiar quality. Any delineation from Mr. Stedman's pen of the nature and accomplishments of other poets, must always have extraordinary value and interest; with him, poetry and criticism walk together for mutual illumination; and his practical art of the poet avails him not less to comprehend the aims and deeds of others, than his luminous and delicate judgment to enrich and refine his own verse. If there be any fault to be found with Mr. Stedman as a critic, it is that of overmuch admiration; but error if this be, it is clearly not the result of any lowering of his very high literary standard, but the noble clairvoyance of sympathy that sees endeavor above deed and follows on strong wings the thought beyond imperfect expression of words. This tendency is noticeable in the ode upon Hawthorne whose poetic gift Mr. Stedman paints in rich, sombre but harmonious colors; yet emphasizing too little for strict literary justice the unhealthful shadows of Hawthorne's nature,—shadows with which his own can indeed have little in common. For instance, in an apostrophe to New England, Mr. Stedman says of Hawthorne:

This was the son who read thy heart aright,
Of whom thou wast beholden in his dreams,—
The one New Englander!

It is not the living New England—mother of mighty men, strong from her ancient struggle against the sea, and filled with the keen breath of salt winds—that Hawthorne depicted; it was she before the day of her praise and power, in two-fold shadows of an unknown and alien life and of hard oppression from which men had fled to her for deliverance. This power of the sadness of his people was surely upon Hawthorne's spirit; but his individual quality impressed itself everywhere, adding deeper mystery to the stern old days of the Puritans, illuminating with a terrible light the hill where harmless creatures suffered the death of witches, and by very perfection of verbal art and subtle touch, leaving an afterthought that is morbid and distorted. It is the piteous past, not the present, that he drew, that represents the life of New England as the dead branch of an old apple tree—warped into strange shapes, with here a knot that was left of a broken branch and here twisted by some great wind, black against the early November twilight—represents the rosy drifts of bloom, the thrill of the life of root and of outmost twig, the promise of Maytime. As a literary work, Mr. Stedman's poem upon Hawthorne is to be ranked very highly; its happy beauties of expression and the finely contrasted stanzas that go to form its harmonious proportions, its unaffected and original style merit great praise. Beginning with a skilful prelude as of a harp struck with the modest assurance of one young among singers who yet feels his power, it ends with a strain of elevated and noble imagery that haunts the mind's ear like the suggestive close of some great symphony.

Among the other poems contained in this volume, the Discoverer is peculiarly exquisite in treatment. The baby soul, bravely venturing out toward the undiscovered country, is sung tenderly and in language and rhythm perfectly adapted to the subject. Nothing in the volume is more thoroughly artistic in design and detail than this poem, of which no description can convey the charm. The tiny form, that contrasts in unconscious pathos with the wide wisdom that death gives it; the love that mingles its care that was of earth and its awe of the little soul gone suddenly afar off, seem to inspire the verse. Sister Beatrice is an Italian legend, well and smoothly told. Seeking the Mayflower is a pretty idyl of New England. News from Olympia is notable for its fine and thorough antique sentiment, its noble music and stately and rich language and for genuine love for the ancient myths, ever fresh in lasting beauty, the clinging to these olden gods, cloud-shapes lit by the earliest fires of man's day, of which

"The morn is past, but man has not the will
To banish yet the dream."

The poem read at the unveiling of the Greeley monument (Dec. 4th, 1876) is a warm tribute to the man, beloved for his kindliness to man, and whose errors were so genial and so hardly atoned for. Kearney at Seven Pines and Custer are in heroic vein, though differing in manner, and are striking and full of motion. The Comedian's Last Night is clever and thoroughly well done. All in a Lifetime is a song of happy philosophy, perhaps a little commonplace in treatment, but contains several fine lines. The Skull in the Gold Drift is fine and vivid in design and sustained at a high pitch of imagination and poetic expression. The Song from a Drama has true vocal quality, as has also the Sundial. The Madrigal is a pleasing but only partially successful attempt in the conventional conceits of the Elizabethan school of singers. A stanza to Clara Morris, a graceful poem, With a Sprig of Heather, and a spirited ballad, The Lord's Day Gale, close the second part of the volume.

The last pages are devoted to translations from the Greek of Homer and Aischylos, affording interesting parallel treatment of the subject of the Death of Agamemnon—the narrative of the one and the dramatic verse of the other contrasting with fine effect. Mr. Stedman's translation is notable for strength, a flowing rhythmic quality and a vocabulary which, in its large proportion of simple words, gives to the verse a native English quality which is very satisfying. The speeches and choric passages from Aischylos are rendered with great musical beauty and an exceedingly delicate sense of rythm and accent, together with fervor and nobility which are the result of poetic sympathy and entire ease in the task undertaken. Mr. Stedman is to be warmly congratulated upon the appearance of this volume of poems, which in elevation of thought, technical beauty, and variety and scope well represent his generous and many-sided poetic nature.

Californian Pictures is the title of the elegant volume published as a memorial of Mr. Benjamin Perke Avery, the late editor of the Overland Monthly. The sketches which it contains and some of which appeared in the Overland, are designed to point out the attractions of Californian scenery that, less known than is, for instance, the Yosemite Valley or the Giant grove, are not less rich though less striking in their type of beauty. Mr. Avery's descriptions evidence the eye of a painter and the pen of a poet; indeed the verses of which he speaks so modestly have rare delicacy and beauty, and serve also to point the fine quality of his prose—and his feeling for nature is genuine, following each detail and appreciating large effects with fresh and unstinted enjoyment and understanding. The work is exceedingly practical, no excess of poetical touch confuses the clear outlines; and Mr. Avery's style is bright and wholly unaffected, and rich in verbal grace. The illustrations, after photographs, are by Messrs. Thomas Moran, Keppes, Vanderhoof and Gibson, and are of course excellent. This is a volume that, full of interest and information to the general reader and to the student of landscape art, cannot fail to be a most gratifying and satisfactory memorial of Mr. Avery to his friends. (New York: Hurd & Houghton; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.)

Caricature and Other Comic Art, by James Parton (New York: Harper Brothers; Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon), is a very curious and entertaining volume. It is a history of the art of caricature from its rude beginnings in the ancient times of Greece and Rome, through its various stages and types in different countries, to the present time. It quite softens the reader's heart toward the Goths and Vandals to see how nearly their art as well as their nature, approached to that of the Small Boy of to-day. Romulus, or whoever it was that, according to the Latin Grammar, was always building a wall ornamented it with cartoons that might deride the schoolmaster on any slate in our primary schools. Political satire too, in the most far-off prophecy of Thomas Nast, was not lacking to the Roman empire. The Egyptians and Hindoos had their caricatures. The Middle Ages were given to religious satire; fun was an element of the Reformation; and the Puritans even drew severe caricatures and "took their pleasure sadly, after their fashion." With Hogarth the history of burlesque becomes more familiar to the general reader. It is interesting to note the various forms which caricature assumes with different nations; and, indeed, exceedingly flattering to our patriotism, for—setting aside the difficulty which always exists in entering entirely into the spirit of alien burlesques which is of course more or less local in its nature—it is very apparent that American fun in the most pointed and best natured of all. French caricature has by no means the fine point of the verbal epigrams and *mots* of that nation; and restrained from political expression is too often very coarse. The same fault of coarseness is conspicuous in Spanish burlesque. English caricature is good in its tone, sometimes admirable in every way—but is more often decidedly pointless. The wit of Italy as typified by Pasquino and Marforio, is usually political, elegant and telling, but abounds less in pictures than in verbal satire. Epigram, in really fine verse seem to be the light artillery of the land which produced a Goldoni. American caricature has its consummate flower in the cartoons of Mr. Thomas Nast, an artist whose political instincts are almost unerring, who seizes the salient points of the situation with extraordinary quickness and power, and who has both artistic and political conscience. He has an inconceivably great leverage upon public sentiment

nounced abroad, describing My Rambles in the New World.

Mr. Ernst Perabo sends to the PRESS the programme of two pianoforte recitals which, with the aid of the Philharmonic Club, given at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on the afternoons of Nov. 2nd and 9th. The selections are varied and well made, including compositions by Xaver Scharwenka, which have never before been heard in this country. Mr. Perabo is notable among Boston musicians for his powerful and sincere expression, fine tecnique and for his musical knowledge, that, appreciating the value of compositions justly reckoned as classics, is prompt to recognize the worth of the new.

Magazine Notices.

The November-December number of the *International Review* opens with a brief sonnet by William C. Bryant in memory of John Lothrop Motley. Horace White is the author of a paper on "Present Phases of the Currency Question," which advances numerous original and forcible considerations in favor of the feasibility of specie payments. "The Non Dramatic in Shakspeare," is the subject of some interesting art criticisms by H. Schutz Wilson. The second of Dr. Wharton's papers on "Judicial Partisanship" follows. Gen. J. H. Wilson reviews with some sharp criticism Dr. Mahan's history of the late war, and Chaplain Bengless of the navy follows with a paper on the Turkish empire. The pictures of the Paris salon of 1877 are noticed by Charles Grindiez. The other papers are on Schopenhauer's philosophy, by Thwing, "Motley's Appeal to History," by John Jay. The twelfth of Hamerton's art letters and the minor book reviews and notice of contemporary events, complete a very interesting number.

Books Received.

Harry Holbrooke of Hilbrooke Hall. By Sir Randal Roberts. With illustrations by the author. Cloth, 215 pp., $1.25. Wayside Series. Boston: Lockwood, Boooks & Co. Portland: Dresser, McLellan & Co.

Contemporary Art in Europe. By S. G. W. Benjamin. Cloth illustrated, 165 pp., $3.50. New York: Harper & Brothers. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

What He Cost Her. A Novel by James Payn, author of "Murphy's Master," &c. Paper, 155 pp 40 cents. New York: Harper & Brothers. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

Walt and Hope; or Ben Bradford's Mother. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Brave and Bold Series. Cloth, illustrated, 352 pp., $1.50. Boston: Loring. Portland: Loring. Short & Harmon.

That Wife of Mine. By the author of "That Husband of Mine," Cloth, 228 pp., $1. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner. By Edward L. Pierce. With portraits. Cloth, 2 vols., 380 and 403 pp., $6. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

That Girl of Mine. By the author of "That Lover of Mine. Paper, 294 pp., 50 cents. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

All For Him. A Novel, by the author of "All for Her." Paper. 376 pp. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Portland: Bailey & Noyes.

Tom's Wife And How He Managed Her By a Married Bachelor, Paper, 172 pp. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Portland: Bailey & Noyes.

He and I; or, Was It He? By the author of "Annals of a Baby." Paper, 198 pp. New York: G. W, Carleton & Co. Portland: Bailey & Noyes.

Our Children's Songs. With illustrations.—Boards, 207 pp, $1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

News and Other Items.

Mr. John Welsh, who has been nominated to be Minister to England, is a lineal descendant of the Rev. John Welsh of Scotland, who married a daughter of John Knox.

The Italian comment on the recent defeat of MacMahonism in France is, "*Quos Deus vult perdere Papa adjuvat,*" (Whom God wishes to destroy the Pope assists.)

A Baltimore councilman thought that a tabernacle was a tavern, and voted against allowing to place a lamp in front of it.

Queen Victoria regulates and disciplines her children just as if they were still boys and girls. Prince Leopold is twenty-four, but his slightest movements or plans are telegraphed to Windsor or Balmoral by one of his suite, so that the other Sunday, when, being in Elgin, he accepted an invitation to attend the Episcopal church he received a few minutes before the hour of service positive orders to go to the Presbyterian church. He went.

Chief Justice W. B. Draper, of the Province of Ontario, who died on Friday last at the age of 77 years, was the first president of the Toronto Cricket Club and a player in its eleven.

The late Gen. Forrest, the ex-Confederate, is described as a person of ungovernable temper. He once drew a pistol on a tailor who had kept some of his garments so long that they had been slightly eaten by moths.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby voted for John Morrissey, and so did Hamilton Fish, Peter Cooper, and several of the Astors. Samuel J. Tilden voted for Augustus Schell.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Utica, N. Y., provided a supply of hot coffee and crackers for the poll workers and electors of the various wards in that city last election day, and disposed of more than three hundred gallons of coffee in this way. In return for a cup of coffee Senator Conkling handed the ladies ten dollars, with his best wishes and compliments.

There is at last some likelihood of turning drunken husbands to good account, for the new liquor law in Ohio provides that if a man being very drunk kills himself, suit may be brought against the last man who sold him liquor, and he be made to pay a fair valuation for the departed. The question is if a jury could agree upon the market value of a drunken husband.

The statement that Miss Anno E. Dickinson is suffering from congestion of the brain is said to be untrue. Her illness is the result of overwork. She was compelled to give up all work two weeks ago, and is now improving rapidly.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

The Canadian mails will be landed hereafter for the winter at Halifax.

The storm in New York Thursday night was very heavy, and the rainfall extensive. Basements and cellars in the lower part of the city were flooded. The gale had abated Friday morning, but a light rain was falling.

At a banquet given in New York Thursday night to J. S. Morgan, the head of the George Peabody banking house, Mr. Tilden presided. There were present Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Rice, Cyrus W. Field, Gen. Hawley and others.

Emmons Raymond, President of the Pasumpsic Railroad, was arrested at Newport, Vt., Thursday night on the charge of tearing up the track and impeding traffic and the mails.

An engine house was burned at Newburyport, Mass., yesterday morning. Loss to the city $5000.

Caffey's carriage factory at Camden, N. J., has been burned. Loss $100,000; insured $88,000.

Benj. A. Groome, a cattle dealer of Clark county, Ky., has failed. Liabilities $178,500; assets $130'270.

THE INDIANS.

Sitting Bull Swears Vengeance against the Americans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A Fort Walsh letter says that Sitting Bull is to be settled on the Red Deer river and guarded by Dominion police. When told that he must start for his new quarters, thanking the Queen for protection, he said:

Tell her that I will be a good man, and that my people will be good. I will take them to the Red Deer, and now I declare before you that I will not make trouble or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet, I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you—then I will fight. I wish you good bye. Place me where you like, I will be at peace with Canada, but you who are brave soldiers and not treaty breakers, thieves and murderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans; therefore while I go to the Red Deer now to live at peace (here the speaker almost shrieked), I will come back when my braves are strong. Or if they will not come with me I will come alone, and fight the Americans alone until death.

Fight between Mexicans and Indians.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A San Antonio despatch says information has been received that on the 19th of October 87 men under Don Marciaf Anago, of Mexico, had a battle in Texas, near the Guadalonpe mountains, with a party of Indians who had beeb depredating in Mexico, near Chibuahua. They killed six bucks and captured six squaws and sixty-eight head of cattle stolen from people living near San Diego in Mexico. These Indians were from Fort Stanton reservation in New Mexico. The Indians killed were provided with reservation blankets and other articles from the United States Government. Their scalps were taken to Del Norte in Mexico, as was the stock, which was identified by the owners of the animals. Three bucks and nine squaws escaped. Thus it may be seen that our reservation Indians have been doing exactly what we complain that the Mexican Indians have been doing to us.

A majority of the Constitutionists of the French Senate including the leaders of the Orleanists, voted that the party should not sanction a new dissolution of the chamber of deputies nor support the present ministry.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE.

Accident.

BATH, Nov. 9.—Joseph Eibell, painter, fell from a stage in E. & A. Sewall's ship yard this afternoon badly fracturing one leg and sustaining other serious injuries.

The Executive Council.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.—Governor and Council adjourned to the 4th of December. Reported in part on senators and representatives, but the hearing on Aroostook affairs will take place December 4th.

Criminals Sentenced.

In the Supreme Judicial Court sentences were passed as follows: Mary J. Bragg got sixty days in county jail; John C. Johnson, upon three indictments, five years in state prison; L. W. Cochran, upon three indictments, five years in state prison, and W. A. Thompson, three years in state prison; Arthur Smith for assault upon James W. Crockett with a pistol, upon the muster ground last summer, fine of $25 without costs.

Funeral of Arno Wiswell.

ELLSWORTH, Nov. 9.—The funeral of the late Arno Wiswell today was attended by a large concourse of citizens. The Mayor and members of the City Council and members of Hancock Bar followed the remains to the cemetery.

MARINE NEWS.

Rockland Schooner Sunk.

[Special to the Press.]

ROCKLAND, Nov. 9.—Last night, near City Island, N. Y., schooner Joseph Farwell, of this port, was sunk by being run into by steamer John H. Starin. Crew saved. The Farwell was loaded with St. Louis granite from Hurricane Island. Efforts will be made to raise her.

Ellsworth Schooner in Collision.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The schooner Globe, of Ellsworth, Davies, from Mystic with guano, was run into by the schooner Charles Carroll off Hart Island at 11 P. M. Nov. 8th, and had her flying jibboom, bowsprit and head gear carried away. She was forced ashore and began to leak, and was floated at 10 o'clock this morning and put into City Island for repairs.

Rockland Schooner Ashore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Schooner Wm. McLoon, from Rockland, went ashore last night in Hell Gate, on north point of Hart Island, where she lies well upon shore. She remains tight.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Sharp Criticism of the Administration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In an interview with a reporter last night Senator Conkling said that Goodwin, Democratic State Senator, elected from his district, was an honest Democrat, who voluntarily joined the rebel army in the war, and who upon election this week said he owed it to supporters of the National Administration. Mr. Conkling said he believed his district was carried against him by a concentration of the energies of Tammany Hall combined with the lofty coterie of the highly respectable three hundred Republicans of New York city, the latter having plenty of money. Tammany Hall has 13,000 office holders to draw upon, and even assessed the two thousand notaries public here $25 apiece. Ellis H. Roberts voted the Democratic ticket, and the Hayes interest in Utica uniformly and openly voted with the Democratic party. Mr. Conkling stated that Republican tickets were sent to the polls in Utica in the morning, but nearly all were thrown into the canal, and only at a late hour was a supply obtained.

He further said: From the time President Hayes came into office and appointed a Democratic Cabinet the principal labor of little Evarts and the rest has been to withdraw Republican support from me. Mr. Evarts told a gentleman some time ago that the reform movements of the Administration, so far as New York was concerned, were to break up chieftainship; and among the official acts of the Administration in the last election were removals of the principal office holders in New York, whom I match them to duplicate, much less excel. Was that chivalric behavior toward a Republican seeking to extricate this state from the Democracy? If we had received the Hayes vote in New York, or even a fair portion, the state would have been Republican to-day.

Criticism of Civil Service.

Of the civil service order Mr. Conkling said: Undoubtedly that celebrated reformatory order was factional in its intent, made in the interest of presuming little men. Sherman goes out to Ohio and makes speeches in defiance of it. McCrary goes to Iowa and manages a convention despite the order, and finally Devens, who is a pretty good sort of a fellow, or has been in the past, writes to Massachusetts and says that the order meant itself to be disobeyed, and that the way to obey it was to violate it.

The Massachusetts Election.

"What is your opinion of the Massachusetts election, which the Hayes men are claiming as a victory for the policy?"

"That election shows only how well real party men behave. The men who dislike the policy and could see no honesty in the President's position on the Southern question, nevertheless walked to the polls and cast their ballots for the Republican candidates. The Hayes men also voted *en masse*. But in this State of New York I charge that the Hayes element was not only indifferent to the election, but voted the Democratic ticket by hosts. The State of New York is Democratic to-day by the act of the supporters of the President."

The Republican Party.

"Mr. Conkling, is there any good reason for disbanding the Republican party at this time?"

"If there has been any time within the past ten years when the party was worth preserving, in the interest of taxpayers particularly, it is now. The Democratic party has three elements in it. First, there is the South—arrogant and advancing—driven only by Southern constituents who have lost everything. They were compelled to repudiate the Confederate debt and to strike off pensions to their soldiery. Why should not they take as much as possible from the North? In the light of human nature they are hardly to be blamed for looking upon the Federal treasury as something which has been used to their disadvantage; but can now be employed to liquidate the balance. Then we have the East, of which New York is the Democratic citadel. Here it is Tammany Hall, John Kelly and the Canal Ring. This is another predatory element. In the last place the Western Democracy is composed of two great wings—inflation and agrarianism. The Republican party alone at such a time can properly represent the property-holder and the taxpayer. Don't you see that the Southern element, being powerful in the Democratic caucus, can compel the whole party to support their measures? That is why I look upon the wealthy men of New York as foolish. They are to be the sufferers if this nation passes into the hands of a party controlled by the South, and is ruled in the North by evil traditions and socialistic elements.

The Southern Policy.

Relative to the President's Southern policy, Mr. Conkling said: "There is no considerable element in the Republican party which objects to the removal of troops from the Southern states. I have made no objection on that score. But all that was required of him was to take out the troops, and nothing else. He had no right to make a bargain or compromise with the Legislature of a state in the interests of the Presidency. His interfering with a state by compromise or bargain was as much a violation of the law as if he had interfered with troops and by arms."

"Nevertheless, Senator, a large element of the opposition to Mr. Hayes comes from the radical Northern element."

"Very probably," said Mr. Conkling; "all through the North are substantial people, who are like Miles Standish in their devotion to the original intents and sympathies of the Republican party as a free Northern party. These people do not object so much to withdrawing physical force from the South as they do to the conspicuous contrast of Mr. Hayes in the Presidency by the vote of Louisiana and Mr. Packard turned out. Every man knows that on the face of those returns Packard was more elected than Hayes by 3000 or 4000 votes. You cannot present those returns in any form that will not give more legality to Packard as governor of Louisiana than to Hayes as President. People say this man assumes all the virtues of reform in the office which he has gained by the simple repudiation of the ladder that lifted him. It is the general record of usurpers. Though sustained, they do their favors to the other side. The President has a Democratic Cabinet."

"How do you make that out?"

A Democratic Cabinet.

"Devens always ran for office in Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. He never was a Republican. Schurz took himself out of the Republican party years ago. Key is a Democrat. I am sure," added Conkling, "that nobody counts Evarts a Republican. The Democrats were so sure of the contrary that they proposed to nominate him for governor of this state. I have no faith in a President whose only distinct act is ingratitude to the men who voted for him and the party which gave him its fealty. In the domain and forum of honor that sense of President Hayes's infidelity stands forward and challenges him. It is felt by honest men all over the country. He smiles and showers on the opposition the proofs of a disturbed mind." The inevitable logic of Democratic ascendency in the country will result in excessive appropriations. He instanced the passage of the river and harbor appropriation bill at the close of the last Congress, amounting to $5,000,000, which President Grant signed because there were good things in it; but he overcharged $3,000,000 of the expenditure. "Now," said Mr. Conkling, "I am told these $3,000,000 have been put out since Grant left office. The Southerners are poor, clamorous for office and clamorous for money. Their rivers, levees, harbors, public buildings and everything suggests rehabilitation and expense. I have no words of anger for the South, but through my position as a New York Senator I can plainly see that our gentry, who are voting against the Republican ticket, will one day howl under the infliction of national taxation encouraged at Washington."

The Louisiana Question.

Referring again to Louisiana, Mr. Conkling said: "Was it consistent for the President of the United States to send his agents into Louisiana to bargain with that man Nicholls, who by all evidence and by the status of the case was a red-handed traitor to his state government? This dealing with usurpers to gain the summit of power is a novel practice in our country. An honorable President feeling himself elected would have refrained from any such intrigue with pretenders in states that were ready to revolt. He would have taken his office manfully, graciously, and inspired respect without bargaining for it. All he had in honor to do was to withdraw the troops, and to that no one would have objected. So long as Mr. Hayes is in the Presidential chair those old and substantial Republicans in the North will never look on him with respect while Gov. Packard, discrowned, silent and removed, appears as the victim, but looks on."

The conversation closed with some reference to Gov Tilden as a creditable Governor, and to Gov. Dix as revengeful against Mr. Conkling because Dix believed, "like little Roberts," that he was responsible for his defeat by Tilden.

The interviewer concludes as follows: "Mr. Conkling's remarks about the President were never personally disrespectful. He talked around the person to reach the fact. He was only severe on the results of a crooked course reaching out to fulfill obligations too willingly contracted, whose effects were unskillful ingratitude, unnecessary doughfaceism. In his whole talk Senator Conkling was aggressive, positive, easy, chirpy. A gentleman from Missouri, who heard a part of his remarks, said, 'In Conkling's talk there is absolutely no profession. I never heard Carl Schurz talk without professing something.'"

XLVth CONGRESS-Extra Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the taking of certain parcels of land for the public use at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues on the west front of the Capitol grounds. After discussion its further consideration was postponed.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

Authorizing the payment of all customs duties in legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice President appointed Mr. Kirkwood, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, member of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Saunders member of the Committee on Railroads, to fill vacancies.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Wadleigh of New Hampshire chairman of the Committee on Elections, vice Morton, deceased.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, and by the readjustment of grants without increasing the appropriation to secure the the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass railroad. Laid on the table for the present and ordered printed.

Mr. Davis of West Virginia submitted a resolution calling for a full statement of the number and condition of the Indians.

Mr. Coke of Texas introduced a bill in aid of the agricultural and mechanical colleges of the several states. It authorizes the Secretary of War to issue small arms and pieces of artillery to the agricultural and mechanical colleges of the several states endowed wholly or in part by the national government, having a capacity to educate at times not less than 150 male students.

The Senate at one o'clock went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mills of Washington.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution that Rev. Dr M. P. Harrison of Georgia be chaplain of the House.

Mr. Foster of Ohio offered an amendment substituting Rev. James G. Butler of Washington.

Amendment was rejected and the original resolution adopted.

The resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the advisability of appointing a committee to examine into the charges against the management of the Mare Island navy yard was referred.

Mr. Swang, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented communications from the Secretary of State in reference to the Paris exhibition. They estimate the expenses of the American representation at $225,000. Recommitted. Also a communication from the Secretary of State in reference to the distribution of the Mexican award. Recommitted.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of accounts of the working-men for excess of eight hours labor. Recommitted.

Mr. Williams presented a petition to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

The House then went into the committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Baker of Indiana denied that the Republican party was in favor of increasing the army to 50,000 men. As for himself he was opposed to any policy looking towards the keeping of a large standing army for the purpose of using it as a police to take from the states the duty which their constitutions imposed upon them of maintaining order within their own territory.

Mr. Foster said it was not the desire of the Republican side of the House to advocate an increase of the army. They believed the present force adequate, but not too much. Neither did they desire to have the army used as a police force in the states, but what could the President have done except respond to the calls of governors and legislatures of states when such calls were made constitutionally as they were made last summer from West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The fact had been disclosed in the debate yesterday that if the bill were passed in its present shape it would place the army in the ridiculous attitude of being an army of cavalry without any infantry except officers. This was another illustration of the Committee on Appropriations attempting to legislate. This matter had much better be left to the Committee on Military Affairs. Passing on to the question whether the President's policy was the Democratic policy, he declared that his understanding of the Democratic policy was to have been opposition to sending a single soldier to the South to put down the rebellion when it commenced. From that day to this the Democratic party have been clamoring for the withdrawal of the troops. When the Democratic party declared at Chicago in 1864 that the war for the suppression of the rebellion was a failure if that party had had a majority in the House it would have put upon the army bill such a restriction clause as was put upon it last session.

Mr. Hewitt of New York was sorry the memory of the gentleman from Ohio was so defective as to what occurred during that unhappy struggle. He (Foster) had forgotten who was governor of New York when the first call was made for troops, and how that call was responded to by a Democratic state. He had forgotten who was governor of New Jersey at that time and how that Democratic state had sent the flower of her sons for the defence of the Union.

Question was then taken on Mr. Blackburn's amendment restricting the force of the army to 15,000 men and it was rejected, 146 to 160.

Mr. Blackburn then asked the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to allow the amendment to be offered in the House before calling the previous question so as to test the sense of the House by yeas and nays.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—I must decline.

Mr. Blackburn—Then I trust the previous question on the bill will never be seconded.

Question was taken on Mr. Schleicher's amendment to strike out the clause restricting the army to it present force.

The vote on the count by the chairman was 139 to 134. A vote was then taken by tellers and the amendment was adopted, 122 to 114.

Mr. Atkins moved to amend by inserting the proviso that no money appropriated by the act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond 20,000 men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

Mr. Conger of Michigan made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and was not reported by a committee.

The chairman overruled the point of order.

The amendement was rejected, 121 to 123.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois moved to strike out the entire clause appropriating $75,000 for the expenses of recruiting. Rejected.

Mr. Cabell of Virginia moved to amend the clause by reducing the appropriation for recruiting to $45,600 and limiting the force to 20,000 men. Rejected, 118 to 123.

Mr. Clark of Missouri moved to reduce the appropriation for recruiting to $25,000. Rejected.

Mr. Tucker of Virginia moved to insert "And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of enlisted men (including Indian scouts and hospital stewards) actually on the army roll on the first of November, 1877, except for cavalry service and for employment exclusively in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontiers, and so far as only shall be necessary for that purpose and no further."

Mr. Conger made a point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation and was not in the interest of economy. The point of order was sustained.

Mr. Tucker then modified his amendment by adding the words, "but nothing herein contained shall authorize an increase of a cavalry company beyond the number now authorized by law." In this shape it was declared in order.

The amendment was agreed to—125 to 115.

Mr. Banning moved to add to Mr. Tucker's amendment the words, "Provided nothing herein contained shall authorize recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men." Adopted

Mr. Crittenden of Missouri offered another amendment looking to the reduction of the force and made some remarks eulogistic of Col. Miles and rather uncomplimentary to General Howard, who was said to have been acting as commissary for Chief Joseph. He did not know anything about that, but he thought Joseph never had been able to overtake Howard to get anything from him.

Mr. Giddings of Texas explained how it was that Representatives from his state were voting against their own side of the House against any reduction of the army. The condition of things on the Rio Grande frontier required them to resort to every means to secure protection.

Mr. Maginnis of Montana opposed the increase of the cavalry force at the expense of the infantry, and said the infantry had won every fight against the Indians for the last five years. He believed Sitting Bull was now preparing to organize the northwestern tribes. It he succeeded, he would cross the frontier with ten thousand warriors and sweep everything before him.

Mr. Harrison of Illinois argued that if the troops which were kept in Louisiana and Florida, aiding the returning boards there, had been on the Indian frontier, Sitting Bull would nat have been allowed to escape.

Mr. Reagan thought that the trouble was not so much in the want of force as in distribution. As to the suggestion that a strong army should be maintained to repress labor troubles, he was opposed to such a thing. The resumption act should be repealed, silver remonetized, onerous burdens taken off and there would be peace and prosperity. As to the troubles on the Texas frontier they never could be stopped unless a policy was adopted of pursuing and punishing the marauders who crossed the border.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, seeing that the debate was likely to be protracted, moved that the committee rise.

The committee accordingly rose without action on the bill, and made divisions on the amendments. The Republicans voted solidly against any reduction of the army, and were reinforced by the Texas members and Messrs. Luttrell of California and Williams of Michigan. In the last vote on Mr. Tucker's amendment the Republicans were left without allies.

Mr. Hewitt presented a petition from the National Board of Trade in regard to the navigation laws. Referred.

Mr. O'Neill presented a memorial of the same body for light houses, removal of wrecks, &c. Referred.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till tomorrow.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Welsh's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Welsh's nomination was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee with the unanimous recommendation that it be confirmed. It was confirmed without debate or any dissenting vote.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary were to have a meeting to-day, but no quorum was present. The nomination of Robert N. Crittenden as marshal for Kentucky was reported favorably to the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Congressman Smalls on Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9.—Congressman Smalls' trial was commenced this morning. Mr. Woodruff, Clerk of the Senate, testified that he paid Small $5000 to secure the passage of the appropriation for the Republican Printing Company. He gave a check on Hardy Solomon's bank, which check was produced and identified by Woodruff, whose evidence on this point was corroborated by Sealy, the cashier of the bank, who paid the check and made a deposit of the money to Smalls' credit at the same time. The defendant's counsel will contest every inch of the ground. Six white and six colored compose the jury

METEOROLOGICAL.

INDICATIONS FOR THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, (1 A. M.)

For New England,

the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds and rising barometer. Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout to Eastport.

FOREIGN.

The Turco-Russian War.

Russians Repulsed at Erzeroum.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The following telegram has been received from Mukhtar Pasha:

Erzeroum, Nov 9th, Noon.—At 4 o'clock this morning the Russians attacked our fortified positions at Azizie. Our troops, fighting with great valor, repulsed them and pursued them four or five miles from Erzeroum. The Russians were totally defeated. Our trenches are filled with their dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—Detailed reports of yesterday's (Friday) battle near Erzeroum show the fighting lasted eleven hours. Two Russian columns attacked the redoubt southeast of Erzeroum. One column succeeded in occupying a block house but was dislodged. The other column perceiving the enormous loss of the former, retreated. The Turks pursued them as far as Deve Boyun, were driven back from there, rallied and drove the Russians back to Deve Boyun. The Russians lost a large quantity of arms and ammunition but only a few prisoners.

Turks Repulsed at Oltenitza.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—A special to the Political Correspondenz from Bucharest reports the Turks yesterday attempted to land near Oltenitza but were repulsed with great loss.

FRANCE.

Yesterday's Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies which, however, was uneventful. The Chamber confirmed the election of a sufficient number of deputies to form a quorum.

The Tactics of the Right.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Times' Paris correspondent says it is reported that the Right intend to interpellate the Cabinet tomorrow in order to give it an opportunity of defending its system of official candidatures. The Left, however, seem resolved to take no part in the debate, not wishing to faciliate the reassembling of the Senate, as it is said that in that event it will be replaced by a fresh Conservative Cabinet. So far there is no indication that the Senate will encourage the conflict desired by the ministry.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

The House Committee on Post Offices have agreed to report a bill for the payment of Southern ante-bellum mail contractors.

It has been determined to reject the compromise offered in the Chicago whiskey cases.

The Ponca chiefs had an interview with the President yesterday. They are dissatisfied with their present homes and want to go to their old agency.

A few days ago while removing the coal camp at Raymond, N. H., formerly occupied by Magoon, the wife poisoner, the dead body of a child and a bottle of strychnine were found. An investigation is to be held.

The Republican majority in Kansas is the largest ever given in proportion to the vote.

MacMahon received the Bonapartists very cordially Thurday.

Bloodshed is expected at the elections in Peru on the 21st inst.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Clearing House Transactions.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.

The Clearing House of the Portland Banks report the transaction of business as follows yesterday:

Gross Exchanges	$100,013 63
Net Balances	17,804 81

Foreign Exports.

HULL. Steamer James Barrass—70,109 bushels wheat.

Daily Domestic Receipts.

By water conveyance—1000 bush corn meal to G W True & Co.

[Boston Stock Market.

[Sales at the Broker's Board, Nov. 9.]

2 Boston & Maine Railroad	93
10 ....do....	93½

Second Call.

100 Eastern Railroad	4⅝

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Evening.—Money at 5@6 per cent. on call.

Sterling Exchange weak at 4 80 for long and 4 83½@484 for short sight.

Gold opened at 102⅞ and closed at 102⅝—all sales at these figures; the carrying rates were 4½@1 per cent.; final loans made flat. The clearnces were $15,574,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $307,000. The treasury disbursements were $201,400 for interest and $383,200 for bonds. Government bonds firm.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 130,663 shares, including 29,300 shares Lake Shore, 45,300 shares Lackawanna & Western, 14,000 shares Western Union, 40,0 shares Illinois Central, 5950 shares Pacific Mail, 3800 shares North Western, 2710 shares Delaware & Hudson, 1700 shares New York Central.

The following were the closing quotations of Government securities:

United States 6s, 1881 reg.	110¼
United States 6s, 1881, coup.	110¼
United States 5-20's, 1865, new	105
United States new 4½s, reg.	105¼
United States new 4½s, coup.	105¼
United States 4 per cents	102¼
United States 1867, reg.	105¼
United States 1867, coupon	108¾
United States, 1868, coup.	109¾
United States new 5's reg.	106¾
United States new 5s, coup.	106¾
United States 10-40's, reg.	107¾
United States 10-40s, coup.	108¼
Currency 6's	121½

The following were the closing quotations of Stocks:

Morris & Essex	73½
Western Union Telegraph Co.	79½
Pacific Mail	22½
New York Central & Hudson R R	106½
Erie	9¾
Erie preferred	19
Michigan Central	62
Panama	128
Union Pacific Stock	66⅝
Lake Shore	67½
Illinois Central	72½
Pittsburg R.	79½
Chicago & Northwestern	34½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	64½
Rock Island	100½
New Jersey Central	11⅝
St. Paul	33
St. Paul preferred	67½
Chicago & Alton	74
Chicago & Alton preferred	19
Ohio & Mississippi	9
Fort Wayne	91½
Delaware & Lackawanna	46½
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	13⅝

The following were the closing quotations of Pacific Railroad securities:

Boston, Hartford & Erie 1st	11
Guaranteed	11½
Central Pacific bonds	106½
Union Pacific	106
Land Grants	103½
Sinking Funds	94½

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 9—Evening.—**Cotton** is easier; quotations unchanged: sales 1554 bales; Middling uplands at 11⅛c; New Orleans 11⅛; futures in good business and closed 7 to 8 points decline. **Flour**—receipts 15,103 bbls; the market is h shade with a very moderate doing and home trade demand; sales 19,000 bbls; No 2 at 3 00@4 50; Superfine Western and State at 4 80@5 20; extra Western and State at 5 35@5 75; good to choice at 5 80@6 00; White Wheat Western extra at 6 05@6 75; Fancy White Wheat Western extra at 6 80@85; good extra Ohio at 5 40@7 50; choice extra St Louis at 5 50@8 25; Patent Minnesota extra good to prime at 7 40@8 25; choice to double extra 8 30@9 65; Southern flour unchanged; extra 5 75@8 50. Rye flour is dull and lower at 3 85@4 35 for Superfine State. **Cornmeal** is dull; Yellow at 2 60@3 00; Brandywine at 3 35@3 40. **Wheat**—receipts 115,286 bush; spot is heavy and ½@1 lower; futures about steady; sales 370,000 bush, including 179,000 bush on spot; 1 27½@1 28 for ungraded Spring; 1 27½@1 28 for No 2 Chicago; 1 29 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1 30@1 35 for No 1 Spring; 1 52@1 54 for White State; 1 38½ for No 2 Winter Red; 1 40½ for No 2 Winter Red November, closing at 1 40 bid, 1 44 asked; 1 42½ for No 2 Winter Red December, closing at 1 42 bid, 1 43½ asked; 1 27½ for No 2 Spring November, closing at 1 27½ bid, 1 29 asked; 1 29½ asked do December, closing at 1 29½ bid, 1 30 asked; 1 29 for No 2 Milwaukee and No 2 Northwestern November; 1 35 for hard No 1 Spring to arrive. **Rye** is quiet. **Barley** quiet and unchanged. **Barley Malt** is quiet. **Corn**—receipts 134,597 bush; ½ higher with active export and fair home, and moderate speculative business; sales 396,000 bush, including 234,000 bush on the spot; 60c for New York No 2; 61@62c for New York No 2 in store; 62@62½c do afloat; 62½@63c for Yellow Western; 61½c for seteamer Mixed November, closing at 61½c bid, 62½c asked; do December, closing at 61c bid, 61½c asked; 62@62½c for No 2 November, closing 62½c bid, 62½c asked; 63@63½d do December, closing 63½c bid, 64c asked. **Oats**—receipts 21,650 bush; market is better; sales 69,000 bush; 34@38c for Mixed Western and State; 36@44c for White do, including New York No 3 White at 38c; New York No 2 at 38½c; New York No 2 White at 38½@39½c; New York No 1 at 39@39½c; extra White at 44c; extra Milwaukee at 39c; Mixed State 38c; 14,000 bush No 2 Chicago last half November at 38½c. **Coffee**—Rio ¼c lower and more active; 13,600 bags p t; cargoes quoted at 15½@19½c gold; job lots 15½@20½ gold. Sugar dull and lower at 7⅞@7⅞ for fair to good refining; 7⅞ for prime; 1000 hhds Muscovado at 7½@7⅞; refined quiet. **Molasses** quiet and unchanged; Porto Rico 35@50; new crop New Orleans at 55@65. **Rice** unchanged. **Petroleum** steady; crude at 7⅞c; 7800 bbls refined early delivery at 12⅞c; 3,500 bbls united at 16⅝@17⅞c. **Tallow** is steady at 7½@7 11-16c. **Naval Stores**—Rosin steady at 1 70@1 77½. **Turpentine** steady at 33½. **Pork** on spot active and steady; futures are dull and unsettled; 1000 bbls mess at 14 25@14 39, nearly all 14 25; seller November old or new at 14 20 asked; seller December 13 75 bid, 14 00 asked. **Beef** is quiet. **Cut Meats** dull; middles easier at 8c for Western long clear; 8⅛@8½c for city do. **Lard** lower; 638 tcs prime steam at 8 57½@8 60, chiefly 8 57½; 1500 for November at 8 55@8 60, closing 8 55; 250 tcs for December and 1250 seller all the year at 8 57½, closing 8 55@8 57½. **Whiskey** is firm at 1 10.

Freights to Liverpool without decided change; Cotton per sail ¼d; do steam ¼d; Wheat per steam at 8½d.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Petroleum market quiet; standard White 11½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton easier; Middling uplands at 11⅛c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Cotton is firm; Middling uplands at 10½c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Cotton irregular; Middling upands at 10⅝c.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling uplands at 10⅝c.

NORFOLK, Nov. 9.—Cotton is firm; Middling uplands at 10⅝c.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton unchanged;

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 10.

CITY AND VICINITY.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of Fessenden Bros., Maquis, Brunel & Co., Andrews, Wentworth, Moses, N. B. Kendrick, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.
At Biddeford, of Phillsbury.
At Saco, of L. Hodgdon and H. B. Kendrick.
At Waterville, of J. S. Carter.
At Bath, of J. O. Shaw.
At Lewiston, of French Bros., and Stevens & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

ENTERTAINMENT COLUMN.

Grand Ball—Army & Navy Hall.
Patriot Sons of '76—3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.
Hall's Rubber Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Read—C. D. B. Fisk & Co.
Furs—Merry, the Hatter.
Rollins, Loring & Adams—Underwriters.
Candy—John R. Green.
Three Bargains—Owen, Moore & Bailey.
Notice is hereby given.
25 Girls Wanted.
Boy Wanted.

AUCTION COLUMN.

Auction Sale.

Religious Notices.

INDIA ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. Geo. W Bicknell, pastor. Sunday School at 1.15 p. m. Funeral services of the late Mr. Scholes, at 3 o'clock. in the afternoon. Lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Pastor will preach to-morrow.

STEVENS' PLAINS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock. Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Congress, Cor. Wilmot St. Preaching at 3 p. m., by Rev. F. W. Bakeman, of Auburn. Sabbath School at 1.45 p. m. S. S. Concert at 7 p. m. Seats free.

FREE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. James McWhinnie pastor. Preaching, by pastor, at 10.30 a m. Sunday Schoolat 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6 p. m. Sunday School Concert at 7 p. m.

PINE ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Clark, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a m., and 3 p. m. Sabbath School at 1½ p. m. Prayer meeting at 9 a. m., and 6 and 7 p. m.

CONGRESS STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. M. Sterling, pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m, Prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

PREBLE CHAPEL, corner Preble and Cumberland St. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Preaching at 3 p. m Temperance meeting of the Reform Club. Free to all.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, New High street.—Rev. J. K. Smyth, pastor, will preach at 10½ a. m. This being the beginning of Mr. Smyth's labors as Services in the Vestry at 7 p. m.

ST. LAWRENCE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. A. H. Wright pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. Rev. E. Y. Honcks will preach at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 1½ p. m.

CHESTNUT ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. R. Day, pastor. Preaching. at 10.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. S. School at 1½ p. m. Young People's meeting at 6, and general prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

WILLISTON CHURCH,—Rev. Frank E. Clark, Pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath School at 3.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞Rev. F. Pember will preach on Sunday at Stroudwater at 10½ a. m.; Saccarappa at 2p. m. and Long Creek at 7½ p. m.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH,—Union Hall, 87 Free St.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m, by Elder J Albert Libby. Prayer meeting at 9 a.m., and 7 p. m. SabbathSchool at 12 m. Seatstree.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Saccarappa.—Rev. J. P. Weston, D. D. will preach to-morrow at 2 p.m.

☞Gospel Temperance Meetings will be held to morrow in Arcana Hall, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m All are invited. to attend.

The Temperance Union will hold a public meetinh at Congress Hall, Sunday evening, commencing at 7 o'clook. The meeting will be addressed by members of the Union, and others. D. H. Chandler will lead the singing. All are invited.

ARCANA HALL.—Conference at 2.30 p. m. Subject: A religion based upon a moral and mental culture e paramount to all traditional theology.

ST. LUKE'S CATHEDRAL, STATE ST.—Rt. Rev. H A. Neely, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine.—Sunday services 10.30 a. m., 3 and 7½p. m. Daily services at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Seats free to all.

BETHEL CHURCH—Services 10½ a. m., 3 and 7½ p. m. also Monday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m. All from sea and land are invited. Seats free. Reading rooms open to Seamen every day Regular.

FIRST LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, Scandinavian Hall, corner of Middle and Plum Streets.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner of Congress and Locust street.—Rev. Frederick S. Sill, Rector. Services on Sunday 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, Mechanics' Building, Congress street, corner Casco.—Union Gospel Meeting every Saturday evening.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST SOCIETY, Cor. Casco and Cumberland Streets.—Rev. C. S. Perkins pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 11½ a. m. Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock evening.

☞The Disciples of Christ will meet at 24 Gray Sreet, corner of Gray, every Lord's Day at 3 p. m. to attend to the Apostles' teaching, to the Fellowship, to Breaking of Bread and to Prayers. All are invited to attend,

WOODFORD'S CORNER M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J A. Strout, Pastor. Preaching at 2 30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7½ p. m.

U. S. Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGE FOX.

FRIDAY. | United States by indictment vs. George W. Stevens, George W. Keep, Warren H. Walker, Charles A. Stevens, Benjamin Whitten, Taylor S. Dodge, Henry G. Mills and Edward Merrill.

Judge Goddard, Postmaster, Portland, testified: On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th, 13th and 14th of February, the incoming and outgoing mails on the Boston & Maine were delayed; mail from Boston was due on the 12th at 8.20 p. m. On the morning of the 13th found that portion of the mail which should have gone East at midnight piled up in the office, and it did not go until noon of the 13th. On February 13th mail left office containing registered letters a few minutes before 9 attended by mail agents, and the same was brought back to the office later in the day; on Wednesday these same registered letters were again sent at the usual hour; about 10 o'clock I was notified that the letters had not gone, and sent Mr. Cheney to get them; the letters did not go until Thursday.

Edwin Weymouth, Conductor on Boston & Maine Railroad, testified that on Feb. 12th started with a mail train from Portland for Boston. The train was stopped near Kennebunk without his direction and the engine taken off. He, with Roadmaster Smith and Mr. Howard, spare engineer, started for the engine, but as soon as they got near it, it started off. This was repeated several times. Once when the engine went by Whitten beckoned to him and said he would receive him if the others would stand back. Witness sent the men back and got on the engine. Whitten said he was ordered by the committee not to deliver up the engine till 6 o'clock, unless a compromise was made with the company. If he received notice of such a compromise he would couple on his engine, but if he did not he should leave his engine at 6 without water, on the track, with the fire let down so it would not be hurt it it staid there all night. The engine was not delivered up, but at 6 was abandoned and found two miles down the track with fires out and water drawn. Train left at 10 o'clock and reached Boston at 7.30 a. m.

On cross examination said engineers were responsible to train dispatcher, except as to starting from stations; don't remember that Whitten said he would deliver the engine if he had a written order from Furber.

Chas. H. Hilton—On Feb. 15th was hired by B. & M. Railroad to act as engineer during the strike; I was invited to the rooms of the Brotherhood of Engineers; I saw there Charles Stevens and Warren Walker; was invited repeatedly to the Brotherhood rooms; was urged to leave my engine and go to the rooms; Kidder asked me to quit my engine and go and see Mr. Arthur; I said I should finish my day's work; before I went to the rooms offers were made to me if I would leave my job; writing was given me without my asking for it; Brotherhood rooms were in Boston.

Cross examination—Came here to-day by request of Supt. Furber; he said my expenses would be paid; I was hired by the day and considered that I had a right to leave when I pleased.

Amos Blanchard, Treas. B. & M. R. R.—Have received pay from the United States for carrying the mails during the month of Feb., 1877.

Thos. J. Averill, machinist—Was employed on the 13th of Feb. to run an engine from Boston to Portland; started a little late; got to Portland at 11½ o'clock; found pumps and other gear disabled; at Exeter and Newmarket was stoned, and the train thus delayed; next morning started to return from Portland and was met by some men who wanted me to leave the engine, but I refused, saying that I hould run to Boston and then talk with them; Mills said I should not go to Boston alive. The witness also said that money was freely offered him, $20 in money, a ticket on the Eastern road, and was t have $100 and $60 a month for three months. He yielded and went with them; no new facts were brought out on the cross examination.

R. E. Bonney, engineer, testified that he went into the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad on the 14th of Feb.; he took the train Mr. Averill left and on the same day before starting was interviewed by Mills, one of the defendants, who offered $25 down and $4 a day if he would not run the train; witness refused and run the train to Boston and came back the next day when Tilton attempted to bribe him to leave the road; in Boston he was taken to a hotel when he saw Chas. A. Stevens and others who sought to convice him that he would get euchred out of his job.

Wm. H. Howard, engineer, was employed previously to go on Whitten's train, Monday the 12th of February; found Whitten's locomotive disabled; it did not leave Kennebunk till Wednesday.

Cross examined—Was discharged from the Maine Central Railroad about three years ago; have not said that I would do what I could to injure their men: did not say if I testified in this case I would give them ——

George F. Beal, engineer—am the man who took the Page engine; saw several "dead engines" along the route; did not see a "live engine" on the route to Portland after 4 p. m.; parties came to me at the Preble House, in company with one of the old engineers, John B. Whitcomb; two or three days afterward Whitcomb said he thought it was kind of hard for me to come here and take an engine to run; wanted to knew these men; if I had made a trade with them; I said, "No, they havn't money enough; I have agreed to run, and I shall do so."

Hon. Nathan Webb for U. S.
Col. C. P. Mattocks for
Taylor S. Dodge and Henry G. Mills.
A. A. Strout, Esq., and H. A. Hayes
[for the other defendants.

Superior Court.

NOVEMBER CIVIL TERM, 1877, SYMONDS, J., PRESIDING.

FRIDAY.—George McVain by his next friend vs. Ernesto Ponce.

This was an action of trespass to recover damages laid at one thousand dollars for injuries inflicted by the bite of a dog at Long Island in June last.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff, a boy twelve years of age, was that while playing with other boys the dog, without any provocation, ran towards the plaintiff, who at the time was in a swing, caught his pants and tore them and then ran back to the hotel, where he belonged, a short distance away; that a short time afterwards while the plaintiff was going up the steps of Cushing's saloon the dog returned and bit him on the thigh, inflicting a bad wound.

There was evidence from a number of witnesses for the plaintiff that the dog had at other times jumped upon other people, putting his paws on their shoulders, growling and showing his teeth, but no witness testified that he ever knew of his biting any person before.

The testimony on the part of the defendant tended to show that at this time the boys had been annoying the dog throwing stones or sticks at him, and had a few moments before been cautioned by a man who saw them to desist.

A large number of witnesses testified to seeing the dog frequently last summer, that he was accustomed to play and romp wth the children who visited the island and never was known to injure them or manifest any savage or unkind disposition; that he was a young dog and very playful.

The action was at common law and not under the statute to recover double damages. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Motley & Sylvester for plaintiff.
Frank for defendant.

Law Decision.

In the case of John R. Duran vs. George F. Ayer the Law Court has overruled the exceptions.

Municipal Court.

JUDGE KNIGHT PRESIDING.

FRIDAY.—John Thomas. Common drunkard. Thirty days. Committed.

Thomas Smith. Larceny. Sixty days and labor. Committed.

Jeremiah York and John Brown. Intoxication. Fined $5 each with costs. Paid.

Anthony McKall. Open shop. Fined $5 with costs. Paid, Swasey.

Charles Lakeman. Robbery. Discharged.

Robinson. Maher.

Brief Jottings.

The rain storm cleared up yesterday noon, and the air was as mild as June.

The return of Buffalo Bill to this city and his target practice with the Austin brothers will of course draw large houses.

The Horse Railroad Company are constructing six new one-horse cars, to be used on Congress street next spring.

A little son of Patrick Loden, who lives on Centre street, fell from a window in the second story, Thursday, striking his head and sustaining severe but not fatal injuries.

Sails and rigging to the value of $150 were stolen from the schooner Anita, lying at Commercial wharf, Thursday night. No clue has yet been found to the thieves.

Among the articles of freight shipped at Sedgwick by the Lewiston for this city, October 30, were 40 barrels of cranberries. One cultivator in Sedgwick raised 200 bushels this year.

Ella Lewis in Detroit.

The Detroit Free Press speaks in the highest terms of Miss Ella Lewis's appearance in that city last week in concert with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. The Free Press says: "The second number was the cavatina *Qui la Voce* from Bellini's Il Puritani, sung by Miss Ella C. Lewis, a soprano whose fine range and quality of voice is rendered still more pleasing by a good school, one of the salient points in which is a remarkably clear-cut musical declamation. Then, too, she sings with immense power, but without the painfully apparent labor which so sadly detracts from the otherwise fine efforts of many contemporaneous singers, while every note is emitted with bell-like distinctness. That her training has been managed on scientific principles is clear to every person who has given the least attention to the art of voice culture. Miss Lewis's brilliant rendering of the cavatina was not a surprise, because she has been heard here before; her hearers were therefore prepared for her magnificent execution of the number. Her runs were exceptionally brilliant, and the ease with which she compassed all difficulties was quite as much a matter of admiration as was her correct and expressive phrasing. In response to a very cordial encore she brought up from the depths of her *repertoire* that rare old melodic legend "Robin Adair," which she sang with surpassing delicacy and feeling."

THE ROBBERY CASE.—Last Tuesday between the hours of twelve and two a tray of diamonds was stolen from the store of Wm. Senter, as mentioned in our issue of Wednesday. Mr. Senter advised with detective Matt Adams, who, after a searching investigation into the circumstances of the robbery, fastened his suspicion on Charles Lokeman, who was seen in the vicinity of the store about the alleged time of the stealing, and he traced his whereabouts during Tuesday and Wednesday, and became convinced that he knew something about the affair, and in company with E. H. Rich, he found Lakeman on Franklin street and made inquiries as to his whereabouts during Tuesday. Lakeman first stated that he dined at 12 1-2 Franklin street, and at 1.20 he left the house and went down Franklin to Commercial street. Afterward he said he went down market to Commercial, and then acknowledged that he passed down Exchange on the westerly side, and passed up the stairway where the case containing the jewels were found, and was there seen disturbing the mat, under which the jewel case was deposited, by Mr. Jones, who passed into his rooms at that time. He was seen by Mr. Adams the next day standing in the door-way next to Senter's for some time, and when asked why he was there, denied being there at all. His statements were so conflicting and unsatisfactory that Mr. Adams felt compelled to hold him for further investigation. He was brought before Judge Knight yesterday morning, and the officer not having succeeded in finding any portion of the jewels or connecting him with the robbery other than his being seen upon the stairway where the case was found, Judge Knight discharged him for want of probable cause.

THE MERCANTILE COURSE.—Mrs. Scott Siddons, Anna Dickinson, Olive Logan and John B. Gough will appear in the Mercantile Library course Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., in the person of Miss Helen Potter, who personates all these characters and many others, with absolute fidelity to the life.

In Philadelphia Miss Potter called out the largest audience ever gathered in that city, and was received with rounds of hearty and appreciative applause. From Saco, where for two seasons she has been a prime favorite, it is proposed to run a special train to this city on the evening of her entertainment, to accommodate her friends. Miss Potter is engaged every evening until next April, so popular is she in the Lyceum courses.

STEAMER DETENTION.—The steamer Minia, which has been expected here for several days, has been delayed by the cable breaking again. On Wednesday the broken ends of the cable were picked up in forty-four minutes after throwing grapnels and buoying the same. The wind was blowing heavily at the time, and the cable parted near the surface, at about fifty cwt., breaking the grapnels. Operations will be resumed as soon as the weather permits. On arriving here, she will discharge 200 miles of cable in order to enter the dock.

She was at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon, and expects to finish the splice to-day if weather permits, after which she will come direct to Portland.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Portland, Machias & Penobscot Steamboat Company are seriously considering the matter of running a boat between Bucksport and Rockland through the winter, commencing as soon as the river closes, and touching at the usual landings between those points. Arrangements are to be made whereby through tickets to this city and Boston will be issued, thus forming a new winter line from Bangor to the West. It is said that the favorite steamer Charles Houghton will be put on the route.

THE ALLAN STEAMERS.—The report from Montreal that a rupture between the Allan Steamship Line and the Grand Trunk Railway will prevent the running of the line to this port this season, is generally discredited in this city. Word has been received that the Moravian had sailed for this port, and Mr. Parsons, the regular pilot, has been notified to commence his services on the 17th. Mr. McFeat with his clerks is expected here in about a week.

PORTLAND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—At the stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Provident Association, held Thursday evening, W. A. Quincy was elected one of the advisers to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George C. Burgess.

Physical Culture.

The following article from the *Sunday Times* is a very just and well stated account of an admirable thing. The personal testimony of Mr. Bailey, the editor of the *Times*, will be of the greatest weight with all who know him. There is no doubt that the Health-lift is proving of high value to all who use it and affords exercise and the means of physical care and development which city life so imperatively demands. Thousands of persons, especially ladies, in our city are suffering from weakness, general debility and defective circulation of blood, who might be entirely relieved and restored to soundness and vigor by a daily exercise of ten minutes on the Health-lift. We recommend it with entire confidence and invite a careful perusal of the following article from the Portland *Sunday Times*:

Within the past few years the American people have begun to devote considerable attention to physical culture, and already can be seen the beneficial results therefrom. The lank, dyspeptic American is now going out of style, and a more robust person is taking his place. One of the most influential agents in effecting this change is the Reactionary Health-lift, the trial of which has made many feeble men and women strong and healthy. To a person engaged in sedentary pursuits the constant use of the Health-lift will prove a great blessing. Unlike all other physical exercises, it does not exaggerate the strength of one portion of the body at the expense of other parts, but it brings every muscle into prompt service at the same moment, causing a healthy action and a renewed and lively circulation of the blood. Of its merits we can speak from personal experience. We began practising upon the Health-lift about a year ago. At that time we weighed only 136 pounds, and measured only 30 inches about the chest, while our general health was far from good. For a number of weeks 200 pounds was a very heavy lift. To-day we weigh 173 pounds, have gained 4 inches about the chest, and can lift 500 pounds as easily as we could the 200 at the commencement, while our general health is all that could be desired. To those who know us personally the change has seemed almost like a miracle. There are many others in our city whose experience will tell a similar story. One lady in particular, before taking regular exercises upon the Health-lift, could not walk the length of a block without being compelled to lie down the greater portion of the day thereafter. After practising three months she could walk two miles without difficulty, and her general health improved in the same ratio. Several prominent gentlemen of our city, who by too close attention to business had been prostrated by nervous difficulties, have been entirely cured by a thorough trial of the Lift, and this list might be continued indefinitely if needed. We can therefore cheerfully recommend to all, the use of the Health-lift. We believe the weak need it to make them strong, while those who are in health will find that they will gain in strength by its use. We consider Mann's Reactionary Lifter the only safe and reliable machine for exercise that has yet been invented. Many of our most prominent citizens, after a thorough trial of this machine, have purchased them for their offices and residences, and they are becoming very popular.

The rooms of the Health-lift in this city are at No. 237 Middle street, and Mr. J. H. Gaubert, the manager, will give all desired information.

Citizens' Temperance Meetings.

The fourth meeting of the course, last evening, was called to order promptly on time, with a crowded house.

Rev. C. S. Perkins of Casco street church was called to the chair, and entered upon his duties with brief pertinent remarks.

Rev. Mr. McWhinnie opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer.

Gen. James A. Hall of Damariscotta commenced his speech by premising that whoever would talk acceptably to an American audience must talk common sense, and proceeded to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the highly intelligent audience, his ability to meet his prescribed requirements.

Intemperance is so vast an evil that scarcely an individual can be pointed out who has not, in one way or another, felt its destructive influence. In regard to the traffic, it is absurd to think the free and open sale of liquors at ten cents a glass would promote temperance in the community.

Col. Ingersoll had said of American slavery that it would put hell to shame in its palmiest days; but slavery would pale, as an instrument of missry and degradation, in comparison with the scourge of rum.

A declaration that he is in favor of the prohibition of the importation of liquors was received with enthusiastic applause. He does not believe in saying it cannot be done, that too much money is invested in the business, too many persons addicted to the habit of drinking. We used to hear the same kind of talk in relation to the slavery question, but the argument in that direction has been completely and practically anfwered, and will be in its application to this. He paid a high tribute to Hon. Lot M. Morrill for the manly and courageous stand taken by him in the United States Senate. He thrillingly illustrated the power for evil of social drinking customs. He is full of sympathy for the poor, deluded, degraded drunkard, but has not a particle of respect for the so called respectable moderate drinking drunkard manufacturers. He made eloquent appeals, both for the law and for the principles of total abstinence.

Henry M. Bryant followed in his own inimitable style, rousing the audience to a state of enthusiasm.

Mr. Worthington of Buckfield spoke in favor of the law of love and in support of the Reform movement, which has saved him and thousands of others throughout the state. A large number of recruits signed the pledge.

The next meeting will be held Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Temperance Union, and be continued next week, after Monday, every evening by the Citizens' Committee. There will be no meeting this evening.

Safeguards against Fire.

To the Editor of the Press:

In order to keep public attention awake to the question of safeguards against fire, I beg permission to state a few vital propositions:

1—Although no building can be considered absolutely fire-proof, it is evident that wooden buildings, and especially high buildings with wooden roofs, are dangerous, and the city ought rigidly to limit their erection.

2—Although no fire is discovered until it has headway enough to be called a fire, it is evident that a fire will in general become more and more difficult to control from the moment it is discovered until its fuel begins to fail, or until it begins to be effectually quenched.

3—To rely on steam engines alone is, as one of our city newspapers has well said, like relying on artillery alone in modern warefare. We need the cavalry of lighter hand engines. The steam fire engine comes with wonderful celerity, and throws a prodigious stream. But a stream from a quarter inch nozzle can extinguish a fire which ten minutes afterwards might defy an inch nozzle, delivering a gallon to the others half pint

4—When a fire gets hold of half a dozen or more large buildings, and there is a stiff breeze, it is almost impossible to stop it until it comes to solid walls of brick, or to vacant spaces. But, in milder cases, there are two points of immense strategic importance; and yet frequently, I might almost say constantly, overlooked.

5—One gallon of water at the bottom of a fire will do more to quench it than ten gallons at the top. Play low, is the true motto for the fireman. If the first engine that reached the Summer street fire in Boston had burst into the warehouse and played into the goods elevator, where the fire broke out it would probably have saved fifty millions of dollars. To play on the roof of a house on fire is to waste water; the roof was made to shed water; the rain does not put out the kitchen fire; nor would the Presumpscot flowing bodily on the roof put out the kitchen if afire. Play low, get the water to the bottom of the fire and you need not pour in the Presumpscot; a few gallons at the bottom of the fire will rise in clouds of steam wherever the fire is rising and will quench it. Even a heap of rubbish turns rain and water like a partial roof. A gill of water thrown into the bottom of a grate quenches the fire more than a quart thrown on top.

6—For a similar reason, water on the windward side is more effective than on the leeward; I am speaking now of a moderate fire when there are only one or two houses burning. The big blazes on the leeward look fearfully, but they cannot be affected by playing on them. Throw your water into the bed of coals under the retort that is sucking them, and they go out. That is to say, play at the bottom of the windward side of the fire, and you take the surest and speediest way to quench the whole, leeward side blazes included.

And seventhly, Mr. Editor, these are not mere theoretical views; they are generalizations from the experience of one of the most successful putters out of fire that ever handled the pipe of an old fashioned hand engine, merely written out by the hand of T. H.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening a parlor entertainment was given at the residence of W. E. Gould in Deering for the benefit of the Maine General Hospital. The entertainment was of a musical nature. Miss Gregg and Mrs. Mosier of Deering sang solos and the Misses Clark and O'Brion gave piano solos. Arion Quartette Club of this city, composed of Messrs, B. and F. Tukey, Stetson and Fernald, sang several selections. There was a good number present, and the entertainment will realize about $75 for the hospital. Mr. Gould kindly furnished the musicians with refreshments at the close of the concert.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following are the real estate transfers recorded in this county yesterday.

Deering—Lindsey Frye to David C. Clough, lot of land for $400.

Chaucer and His Predecessors.

The second of Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson's lectures upon English litetature was given in the Mercantile Library room last evening. The room was filled to repletion when the lecturer began. So interesting was the lecture that when the nine o'clock bell announced that an hour and a half had passed since the beginning every one was surprised. The humorous allusions made to the characters under discussion were much relished, as were the well relected and finely rendered passages.

The subject of the lecture was "Chaucer and His Predecessors." The lecturer said that she would commence in the reign of Edward III where the last lecture closed. Here we find Chaucer, the "morning star of English poetry." Attention was first paid to his predecessors. Beowulf is the first epic poem we have an account of. It was writen before the writer came to Europe and there is no trace that the writer had ever heard of Christianity. Two hundred years later came a work by Cædmon known as a "Paraphase of the Holy Scripture." It is thought by many that Milton was inspired by reading this book to write "Paradise Lost." The first prose writer of importance was King Alfred. There were numerous Saxon writers in the monasteries whose names are unknown. They were mainly useful in keeping an account of the history of the time which is now useful as matters of record. Another who lived at the time of Chaucer was one Robert Langland, the author of the Visions of Pier Plowman." The corruption of the time was shown up in this book. The lines do not rhyme in the early days, but they were divided off simply with a period at the end of each. In other countries the system of measure and feet was strictly observed, as will be seen in Homer's works. Wyckliffe, originator of the Reformation, was spoken of as a man not only of brilliant thought, but the first to strike a blow against the abuses of the church. It was through his efforts that the Protestant church was established. He was a student of Oxford University, and there was constantly in discussion with the clergymen. He afterwards settled down as a priest over a small parish, where he at once saw the need the people were in of the Bible, and determined he would translate it, which he did. Many years afterwards Oxford University was glad to publish his translation of the Bible. One of his followers was John of Gaunt, and Chaucer, too, it is said, liked him, but it was not in their natures to be alike. One liked the world as it was, while the other was constantly trying to change it for the better.

The Roman church afterwards appreciated this great reformer, and his ashes were deposited in a brook that they might flow into the ocean and thus go to every part of the world as his influence had.

Another prose writer was Sir John Mandeville, the historian. He was educated for a physician, but preferred travel, and so started out, and was gone thirty-four years. On his return he wrote an account of his travels in Latin, which was translated into French and afterwards into Saxon. His book is now considered very valuable. He reasoned by the stars that the earth was round, and said that if he had ships he would prove the theory to be true. Columbus probably gained his first idea of the new world by this book, as it was printed in Saxon twenty years before the discovery. Passages from the book were read and much enjoyed.

Chancer, who died in 1400, was educated at Oxford University with Wycliffe. England sent him as ambassador from the court under three reigns. He lost his patronage at the close of the reign of Richard II, and then retired to his home, where some of his best literary labors were performed. He, like Shakespeare, does not make his subjects but finds them. He was a great observer of human life, a wise man and a great lover of nature.

No man could see more than he of what was taking place around him. He had a kind and even disposition, with a warm heart for all. Passing over the earlier works of his life, the Canterbury Tales were dwelt upon at some length. These were not commenced until at the age of 60 years and at the time of his death were not more than half completed. A few general rules to aid those wishing to read the writings of this great author were given, after which parts from the prelude of the Tales were read, including the description of the young man, the nun, &c., &c. Chaucer was appreciated before his death and he was the first poet to be laid in Westminster Abbey, where there is a memorial window out of regard to him. A society known as the Chaucer Society has also been formed in England to commemorate his memory. His fame is constantly growing, and there is of late a fresh interest in his writings. He should be ranked as third of the four earlier poets—Shakespeare first, Milton second, and Spenser fourth. After Chaucer there was no poet of note for 150 years. James I. wrote The King's Book in Scotland, a book of much merit.

The lecture closed with a hasty sketch of the events of the 15th century and the causes of the revival of learning in England and Rome, and a corresponding decline in Constantinople when that city was taken by the Turks.

THE HEAVENLY MEETING.—Last evening the conjunction of Jupiter and Venus occurred, as previously announced, and the brilliant spectacle was witnessed by a large and interested audience. We were somewhat disappointed to find that although the planets were in line with each other, Jupiter was several feet higher up than Venus. Mentioning our regret to the scientific editor he said he stated the other day that they would not coincide in right ascension. "But why couldn't you have said right out that they would be about five feet apart, up and down," we asked. The S. E was engaged in some elaborate calculation, so he only said "X equal a minus b—can't furnish ideas and comprehension too—get out!" and we went out and looked at them again. Venus looked much the handsomer, as might be expected, and almost twice as big. Then we looked up to Mars and Saturn, who have got about three feet apart now, and noticed the little one looked the larger there, too, so we we went softly in and asked the scientific editor to tell us why it was. He had got through his calculation now, and laying his pen down he filled and lighted his pipe, and thus discoursed: Venus, my boy, is nearer to us and then she is so near to the sun that she gets twice as much light as we do, and of course reflects it. She is only 26,000,000 miles from us when she is on our side of the sun, and if it was not for the fact that when nearest she shows least of her illuminated surface to us, she would appear like a small moon. She is about one-sixth larger than the earth. Now Jupiter, although it is thirteen hundred times larger than the earth, and the biggest of the lot, is 495,000,000 million of miles from the sun, while Venus is only 68,000,000 miles off. So, while Venus comes within 26,000,000 miles of us, Jupiter is at least 400,000,000 miles from us, and don't have a fair show. The same thing is true of the other two.

Personal.

Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, now in Japan, has opened a kjockkenmoedding. The operation was a success.

Prof. Frank L. Bartlett, who has just closed four years service as State Assayer, received his reappointment yesterday for another term. Prof. Bartlett takes much interest in the mineral productions of the State, and the appointment is eminently fitting.

REFORM CLUB.—The club will hold a meeting this evening in Morgan's Hall, Morrill's Corner, commencing at 7½, and also at Preble Chapel tomorrow evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The club is making arrangements to celebrate its third anniversary, which occurs on the 20th of this month, and have engaged Congress Hall for a public meeting on the evening of that day.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The English steamer James Barris cleared from this port for Hull, England, yesterday, taking out 70,109 bushels of wheat, valued at $87,636.25.

Religious Notes and News.

Rev. Holland B. Frye of Ohio, was installed pastor of the Congregational church at South Bridgton on Tuesday last. The programme was as follows: Voluntary by the choir; reading Scriptures and prayer, Rev. N. Lincoln; singing; sermon by Rev. Addison Blanchard; prayer of installation, Rev. N. Lincoln; charge to pastor, Rev. H Carpenter; right hand of fellowship, Rev. Henry Carpenter, charge to people, Rev. A. Blanchard; Benediction, by Pastor.

The new church at North Lubec is nearly finished and will be ready for occupancy soon.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Naples having been quite extensively remodeled and repaired will be dedicated on the 15th inst.

Rev. John Rounds, pastor of the village Baptist church in Kennebunkport, read his resignation last Sunday.

Rev. H. M. Hopkinson who, during the past year has labored with the churches in East Madison, Addison and vicinity, is soon to settle in Halifax, Vt.

Rev. Asa Perkins has entered into an arrangement with the East Machias church to supply them for the present one half of the time, preaching every Sunday forenoon. In the afternoon he preaches at Machiasport.

Rev. Dr. Thurston of Searsport, commenced labors with the Congregational Society in Jonesport in June. The church numbered twenty-seven, and twenty-six members have been added, so that the whole number is fifty-three.

Rev. A. Blanchard pastor of the Congregational church, Cumberland Mills, is closing his labors with this church to accept the position of State Missionary for his denomination. His work will be to travel at large among the feeble churches and endeavor to keep alive these outposts of the dedomination.

Rev. Seth W. Perkins of Montville, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church of New Gloucester, and entered upon his duties.

Rev. L. Mayo has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Amity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—At the Universalist Sunday school convention at Augusta, Thursday, an essay was read by Rev. W. E. Gibbs on the best mode of communicating religious instruction to children. Addresses were made by Rev. A. Bosserman, Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Rev. E. W. Preble, and Rev. Mr Purington. Mr. Richard Dresser of Auburn read an essay on the substance and scope of Sunday school instruction.

STATE NEWS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Miss Lavina C. Foster left Lewiston on the 28th of August to visit friends in Massachusetts, since which nothing has been heard from her.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The store of G. C. Burgess in Brunswick was broken open Wednesday night and robbed of $6.

Tramps are stealing from farmers in Brunswick and Topsham.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Mr. Albee Parsons of Eustis died very suddenly last week of heart disease.

Preparations are maikng for extensive logging operations on Dead River this winter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Business at the Pembroke iron works is improving. Most departments are running on full time.

The Maine Red Granite Company, at Red Beach, has orders ahead for several months. They are now at work on an order for a "polished gateway" for Mt. Olivet, at Baltimore. Also lor a large sarcophagus for Greenwood Cemetery, New York city. They have orders from Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, New York and San Francisco for monumental work.

THE confectionery manufactured by John R. Green and for sale at his store, No. 566 Congress street, is free from all deleterious substances and of the best quality. See his advertisement.

MERRY, the hatter, makes announcement this morning of some specialties in furs and hats.

A. H. COE has an immense stock of hats, furs, horse blankets, &c., cheap.

OYSTER PLANTS.—Go to James Freeman's, 2 Union wharf, for good solid plant oysters. Large and nice, only 25 cents per quart.
nov10 d1t

THE ladies are all crazy for those new style gents' hats, just received by A. H. Coe.

DANITES! Mountain Meadow Massacre and the Austins at Music Hall, Thursday, November 15.
nov10eod3tSW&Th

OWEN, MOORE & BAILEY are doing a large business in gents' and boys' neck-wear. They will open today over 50 dozen of the handsomest scarfs ever shown, and at lower price than ever before.

IF you want oysters that are fresh opened, get them at Timmons & Hayes'. Only 25 cents per quart, solid.

FROM New York, the second lot of those elegant Chenille Fringes. Price $1.25 per yard at Carlton Kimball's, 495 Congress street.
nov10 d3t

ANOTHER case of those nice "American" undervests received by Carlton Kimball, and selling 25 per cent. less than other parties sell them. His store is 495 Congress street.
nov10 d3t

HILL'S unlaundried shirt for $1 has not an equal. oc18-tf

HILL'S furnishing store is opposite the foot of Free street. oc18-tf

BUFFALO BILL, May Cody, Austins, Brigham Young at Music Hall, Thursday, November 15. nov10eod3tSW&Th

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to Dr S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure, It does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations; but it loosens the phlegm, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. nv3-2tS

DR. S. D. HOWE'S
ARABIAN MEDICINES.

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED.
This FACT has been fully demonstrated in more than
10,000 Cases by
DR. S. D. HOWE,
of New York, the GREAT
Consumption Doctor.
PROPRIETOR OF
THE ARABAN MEDICINES,
Celebrated throughout the world for their remarkable cures, and the ONLY MEDICINES that have ever Positively been known to CURE CONSUMPTION, viz.:
Dr. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure.
Dr. Howe's Arabian Tonic.
Dr. Howe's Arabian Liver Pills.
THE PILLS
Unlock the Liver, Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, remove Costiveness, Chills, Fevers and Biliousness. Cleanses the stomach and regulates the Liver and Bowels.
THE ARABIAN TONIC
Purifies, Cleanses and fills the veins with Pure, Rich Life-giving Blood, vitalizes the whole system, gives strength, creates a ravenous appetite and expels from the Lungs, (through the blood) the poisonous matter which the VENOM of the disease breeds upon the lungs.
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A "pleasant substitute" for Cod Liver Oil feeds the stomach and nourishes the body, causes Easy Expectoration, dissolves the Catarrhal Mucus and Bronchical Phlegm and assists nature in throwing off the corrupt scrofulous matter that causes the irritation producing the cough. It stops the cough and cures consumption.
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Piano Covers !

POETRY.

(For the PRESS.)

A Sonnet of Late Season.

Voices of winds wail through the hollow sky,
Like smitten instruments the forest rings;
The brown dead leaves are as Egyptian kings
Laid each by each, embalmed in spicery—
A sweet dull scent of death whose majesty
Weareth the crown which life hath laid away—
Their dust enduring past their living day.
Though these were kings that unremembered lie,
Who now shall speak the names of them, or tell
Their deeds? What story of them yet lingereth?
As: This was lord of a red host that fell:
This died before the ripening of his praise;
And this, gold-garmented, fulfilled of days,
Went down the wind his way to happy death.

Major Hammond's Ring.

"What's this?" cried Miss Hammond, breaking open a letter just handd to her by a servant. "You read it Maggie, your eyes are better than mine."

Small wonder at that, indeed, seeing that Maggie is a-ged about eighteen, the other about sixty live, at the very least, a pleasant-looking, well preserved spinster, with a brown resolute face and sausage curls over the forehead. Maggie, a handsome, modern girl, sits down and reads:

MADAM,—The parishoners of St. Crispin Giglesham, in vestry assembled, have determined to rebuild their parish church, pronounced unsafe by the surveyors. Contributions are earnestly requested. The alterations will necessitate the removal of many vaults and graves, among others that of the Hammond family. It is the wish of the churchwardens to respect the wishes of survivors and others in the disposal of the remains. Any directions you may have to give, you will be good enough to communicate to the undersigned.

Yout most humble and obedient servants,
THOMAS TRUSCOTT.
WILLIAM BONNER,
Churchwardens,

The two Misses Hammond (Margaret and Ellen) are joint proprietors of tne comfortable estate of Westbury, near Giggleham, and of the handsome mansion thereto belonging. Maggie, the young girl, is a distant cousin—although she calls them aunt—and lives with them. There is also a young man, Ralph Grant, somewhere about the place, of whom more anon.

Old Tom Hammond, the father of the two maiden sisters, was born in the year 1740, and might have seen the heads over Temple Bar after the rising of 1745. He lived till 1830. He had married late in life and left only these two daughters. Thus two generations bridged over a space of time generally occupied by many successive lives; as in the case of another branch of the family, the founder of which, Major Richard Hammond, the uncle of the two old ladies, who had been at the battle of Quebec when General Wolfe was killed being the great-grandfather of Maggie Lauderdale and Ralph Grant. Major Hammond was the elder of two brothers, and should have inherited the Westbury estate; but he offended his father by what was called a low marriage and was disinherited in consequence.

Tom Hammond had done his best to remedy his father's injustice, as he could without injuring himself and his own, by making a settlement of the estate in failure of his own issue, upon the lawful descendants of Major Hammond, his brother; providing that if the issue of his elder brother should fail, the estate would go to the issue of a younger brother Henry, who by the way, had been well-provided for by the small estate of Eastbury. This brother Henry was now represented through the female line by a Mr. Boodles of Boodle Court, who now also held the Eastbury estate.

The descendants of Major Hammond are now confined to these two young people, Maggie and Ralph. They are both orphans and without means, their forebears having been mostly in the soldiering and official lines. Ralph is a lieutenant in the artillery, and his battery is now in India; but he is at home on sick leave; and he has taken advantage of his furlough to win the affections of his fair cousin. As the Westbury estate would come to be eventually divided between them, it was considered a most fortunate thing that the young people had come to an understanding. Ralph was to leave the service when he married, and take the home-farm. By-and-bye he would fall naturally into his position as country squire, and it was arranged that eventually he should assume the name of Hammond, hoping to continue the old line.

This preamble being necessary, let us now return to the comfortable, old-fashioned drawing-room at Westbury.

"What do you think of that, Ellen?" cried Miss Hammond, having read over once more the circular to herself with subdued emphasis. Miss Ellen was sitting looking into the fire, her great wooden knitting-pins and bright colored wools lying idle on her lap, as she shook her head while talking gently to herself.

"Do you hear, Ellen?" cried Miss Hammond more sharply. "What do you think of that letter from Tuscott?"

"I don't like the idea at all, Margaret. No, not at all. Why can't they leave our ancestors alone? And I am sure, I always looked forward to being buried there myself."

"La! don't talk about that, Ellen, and you five years the younger," said Miss Hammond briskly; "and as we can't prevent its being done, we must make the best of it. Ralph had better go over and see to it."

"Very well, sister; as you like," said Ellen. Presently she resumed; "Sister' I've been thinking that this would be a good chance to try to get back Uncle Richard Hammond's ring."

"Uncle Hammond's ring!" repeated the elder sister. "I don't understand."

"You must have heard our father talk about it. The family ring that ought to have gone with the estates—a ruby and sapphire that General Hammond brought home from Ceylon."

"I ought to know all about it Ellen, I daresay; but you were so much more with my poor father, and had more patience with his stories."

"My father often tried to get the ring and had offered to give Major Hammond a large sum for it. But he was so vexed with father for supplanting him, that he vowed he never should have it; and they say, sister, that rather than it ever should fall into his brother's hands, he had it buried with him upon his finger. Our father always said that if he had a chance he would have the coffin opened to see."

Maggie, who had retreated to a sofa, and buried her head in a novel, roused up at this, and joined in; "I hope you will, auntie. I do hope you will have it looked for."

"I don't know, my dear," said Miss Hammond. "I don't approve of violating the sanctity of the tomb."

With the eldest Miss Hammond a phrase was everything; she delighted to bring a thing within the compass of a well rounded phrase, upon which she would then make a stand—invincible. So Maggie threw up her head in a kind of despair, and ran off to look for Ralph, who when last heard of was smoking a cigar on the terrace.

"Ralph," said Maggie, as soon as she had submitted to a very smoky kiss—they were in the very heyday of their young loves, when kisses were appreciated even when Pavored with tobacco—"Ralph, auntie is going to give you a commission—to go and see about a vault at St. Crispins where some of our ancestors lie."

"I know," said Ralph; "they are going to pull the old place down. All right; I'll do it."

Then Maggie went on to tell him about the ring, and how Miss Hammond would not have it searched for. But it is a very valuable ring—a family one, too. It would be a great pity to miss it if it's really there."

Rplph agreed.

"Well then mind you look for it, sir; only don't say a word to auntie, or she'll put a stop to it."

"I'm fly," said Ralph with a knowing wink and attempted a renewal of the osculatory process; but Maggie escaped him this time and came fleeing in at the dining-room window panting into the presence of her aunts.

Since she first left the room a visitor had appeared—a Mr. Boodles, a distant relative, who had inherited some of the family property, as before explained; a tall, grim-looking man, with thin, iron-gray hair, carefully brushed off his temples.

The aunts were looking rather serious, not to say frightened, and both started guiltily when they saw Maggie.

"Leave us, dear, please," said Miss Hammond, gently.

Maggie had just caught the words, "No marriage at all," from Mr. Boodles, who seemed to be speaking loudly and excitedly; and she went out wondering what it all meant. Some piece of scandal, no doubt, for Boodles was the quintessence of spitefulness.

"It is very dreadful—very," said Miss Hammond. I never had much opinion of Uncle Richard, you know; but for sake of the young people, I hope you'll let it be kept a profound secret."

"Sake of the young people!" screamed Boodles at the top of his harsh voice. "And what for the sake of old Boodles? I'm the next heir, you'll remember, please, through my maternal grandfather, Henry Hammond."

Mr. Boodles had come to Westbury to announce an important discovery that he had recently made. In turning over some of his grandfather's papers he had come across some letters from General Hammond, in which it was firmly asserted that his son Major Hammond had never been legally married to the woman known as his wife.

"What end do you propose to serve, Mr. Boodles, by bringing this ancient scandal to light?" asked Miss Hammond, with agitated voice.

"End! cried Boodles. "This is only the beginning of it. I am going to a court of law to have myself declared heir to the Westbury estates under the settlement."

"In that case," said Miss Hammond, rising with dignity, "you cannot be received on friendly terms in my house."

"Oh, very well, very well," cried Boodles, snatching up his hat and whip and sweeping out of the room without further ceremony.

As soon as the door had shut upon him the sisters looked at each other in blank consternation.

"I always ffeared there would be a difficulty," said Ellen, tremulously; "but oh, to think of Boodles having discovered it!"

"We must send for Smith at once; the carriage shall go in and fetch him," said Miss Hammond, ringing the bell.

Mr. Smith of Giggleham, was the family solicitor, and the carriage was sent off to bring him up at once for a consultation. But Smith brought little encouragement. He had heard from his father that there were curious circumstances attending Major Hammond's marriage, and if Boodles had put his finger on the flaw—Smith shrugged his shoulders for want of words to express the awkwardness of the case.

"But search must be made everywhere; the evidence of the marriage must be found; the children must not suffer, poor things, and always brought up to look upon the property as their own!"

"Why, they could never marry," cried Miss Ellen; "they could never live on Ralph's pay."

"It's altogether dreadful; and not getting married is the very lightest part of the calamity," said Miss Hammond.

Smith undertook that every possible search should be made, and went away, promising to set to work at once. But his inquiries had no result. He had traced out the family of the reputed wife who had been the daughter of a small farmer living at Milton in Kent; but they had now fallen to the rank of laborers, and had no papers belonging to them, hardly any family traditions. He had searched all the registries of the neighboring parishes; no record of such a marriage could be discovered. He had issued advertisements offering a reward for the production of evidence; all of no avail. What could he do? To be be sure there was a presumption in favor of the marriage; but then if Boodles had documents rebutting such a presumption—again M. Smith shrugged his shoulders, in hopelessness of finding fitting words to represent the gravity of the crisis. "And then," he went on to say, "the very fact that Boodles is spending money over the case shows that he thinks he has a strong one."

Boodles did not let the grass grow under his feet. He instituted proceedings at once, and cited all interested to appear. The thing could no longer be kept a secret; and Maggie and Ralph were told of the cloud that had come over their fortunes.

"I don't care if the property does go away," said Maggie bravely. "It will make no difference. I shall go to India with Ralph, that's all. I will be a soldier's wife, and go on the baggage-wagons."

Ralph shook his head. Ho had never been able to manage on his pay when there was only himself, and there were ever so many lieutenants on the list before him, so that he could not hope to be a captain for many years.

There was no use in sitting brooding over coming misfortunes; and Ralph took the dogcart and drove over to Giggleham, to see about the family vault at St. Crispin's. It was an occupation that agreed well with his temper; the weather, too, seemed all in keeping—a dull drizzling day.

"Don't forget the ring," Maggie said to him at parting; "that is ours, you know Ralph, if you find it; and perhaps it may be worth a lot of money."

Ralph shook his head incredulously. And yet it was possible. The ring might be there, and it might be of great value. In misfortunes, the mind grasps at the smallest alleviations, and Ralph consoled himself in his depression by picturing the finding of a splendid ruby worth say ten thousand pounds. No more artillery work then—no more India.

Giggleham boasts of several churches, and St. Crispin's lies in a hollow by the river, close to the bridge. A low squat tower and plain ugly nave. But in its nook there—the dark river flowing by, the sail of a barge showing now and then, the tall piles of deals in the timber-yard beyond, the castle-keep frowning from the heights, and the big water mill with its weirs and rapids, the noise of which and of the great churning wheel sounded slumbrously all day long—allied with these things, the old church had something homely and pleasant about it, hardly to be replaced by the finest modern Gothic.

Workmen were swarming about it now. The roof was nearly off. There were great piles of sand and mortar in the graveyard. Mr. Martin, the plumber and glazier who took the most lively interest in the underground work, even to the neglect of the more profitable business, was on the lookout for Lieutenant Grant, and cheated him cheerily.

"We've got 'em all laid out in the vestry, Cap'n Grant, all the whole family; and now the question is, what are you going to have done with them? Would you like to have 'em put up in the vaults below, where they'll all be done up in lime and plaster? or would you like 'em moved somewhere else—more in the open air, like?"

"The least expensive way, I should say," replied Ralph, grimly. Somehow or other his appreciation of his ancestors was deadened by this last stroke of fate in cutting him adrift from his succession. "But look here, Martin," he went on, taking the plummer aside; "there is one of the coffins, Major Hammond's, I should like to have opened. It can be done?"

"Easy enough, sir," cried Martin, who, to say the truth, was delighted at the prospect of a little charnel-house work. "He's a lead un, he is. I'll have the top off in no time."

Ralph looked gravely down at the last remains of the Hammonds. The wife, if it had been a wife, on whom their inheritance hung, was not here; she had died in India. But there was the Major's coffin, the woodwork decayed, but the leaden envelope as sound as ever.

Martin was quickly at work with his tools. The cover was stripped off, and for a moment the Major's features were to be seen much as they had been in life; then all dissolved into dust.

There was no ruby ring—that must have been a fable; but there was something glittering among the remains, and on taking it out, it proved to be a plain gold hoop.

"Well, that's worth a pound, that is," cried the practical Martin, carefully polishing up the treasure-trove. It had probably been hung round the neck of the departed—a tall bony man—for the ring was a small one, and there were traces of a black ribbon attached to it.

It was a disappointmnnt, no doubt; and yet somehow the sight of the ring had given Ralph a little hope. It was the wedding ring, he said to himself, his great grandmother's wedding ring. The Major must have been fond of her to have had her ring always about him; and it had been buried with him. That had given rise to the story about the ruby. He drove home, after giving directions about the disposal of the coffin, feeling less sore at heart, He was now convinced that they had right on their side, and there was some comfort in that.

"When he reached home he showed the ring to Maggie, who agreed with his conclusions.

"But there is something inside—some letters, I think," she cried.

"It is only the Hall-mark," said Ralph, having looked in his turn. "But stop. That tells us something; it will give us a date."

"How can that be?" asked Maggie.

"Because there is a different mark every year. See! you can make it out with a magnifying glass. King George in a pigtail."

The silversmith at Giggleham turned up his tabulated list of Hall-marks and told them at once the date of the ring—1760.

"But it might have been a long time before it was first used," suggested Maggie.

"True; but it could not have been used before it was made,' replied Ralph. "It gives us a date approximately, at all events."

At first the knowledge of this date did not seem likely to be of much use to them. But it gave them the heart to go and make further inquiries. Ralph threw himself into the task with fervor. He obtained leave to search the records of the Horse Guards; and ascertained at last where had been stationed the regiment that Richard Hammond then belonged to in the same year.

It was at Canterbury, as it happened; and that seemed significant, for it was not so far from there to his sweetheart's home at Milton. Ralph went over to Canterbury, and with the help of a clerk of Mr. Smith's searched all the parish registers between the two places; but found nothing.

The trial was coming on in a few weeks, and not a scrap of evidence could they get of the marriage of Major Hammond. The other side were full of confidence, and well they might be. Ralph had made up his mind to return home, and was walking disconsolately down the High street of Canterbury one day, when he saw over a shop-window the sign, "PILGRIM, Goldsmith, established 1715."

"I wonder," he said to himself, "if my great-grandfather bought his wedding-ring there?"

A sudden impulse brought him into the shop. A nice looking old gentleman, with long white hair, was sitting behind the counter peering into the works of a watch through an elongated eyeglass.

Ralph brought out his ring, "Do you think this ring was bought at your shop?" he asked.

"How long ago?" asked Mr. Pilgrim, taking up the ring and looking at it all round.

"About the year 1760."

"Ah-h! I can't remember so long ago as that. It was in my father's time; but for all that perhaps I can tell you."

He took up the magnifying glass and examined the ring carefully once more.

"Yes," he said looking up, a mysterious expression on his face, "that ring was bought from my father, I have no doubt."

Ralph questioned him as to the sources of his knowledge; and Mr. Pilgrim told him at last. It was his father's practice to put his private mark upon all the jewelry he sold. He could do it in those days when his stock was small and all his own. In these times of changing fashions when much of a jeweller's stock is on approval this would be impossible.

Ralph listened to these explanations with breathless impatience. Had Mr. Pilgrim any books belonging to his father which might possibly show the sale? The old gentleman admitted that he had a lot of his father's old account books up in a garret; but it would be very troublesome to get at them; and what would be the use?

"Why," said Ralph, "you might possibly make the happiness of two young people, who otherwise may be sundered all their lives." He explained enough of the circumstances to show the old gentlemhn that it was not an affair of mere idle curiosity; and after that he entered into the quest with ardor. Pilgrim, his father had kept each year a sort of rough day-book, in which he entered transactions as they occurred, with occasional short annotations. And at last, after a long troublesome search, they found the book for the years 1760 and 1761. Nothing was to be made of the first; but in the second they had the delight of finding the following entry: "25 March, seld ring, young Master Hammond, two guineas, saw ye wedding afterwards at St. Mary's, Faversham."

That night all the church bells of Giggleham were set a-ringing, for the news oozed out that Ralph Grant had come home with full proofs of the marriage that would make good his title to Westbury. For the young people were liked by everybody, whilst Boodles was generally execrated. Indeed the case never came on for trial, as Boodles withdrew the record when he found that there was full evidence to refute his claim. Ralph and Maggie were married soon afterwards; and the bride wore as a keeper over the golden circle her own special dower, the long-buried, but happily recovered treasure, Major Hammond's ring.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat,

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No.	Amount.	Age when stopped.	Years.	Days.	Age at Death.	Am't of Policy.	Premiums and Interest to be deducted. No.	Amount.	Due Heirs.	Insurance over the Premiums
3	$681	33	2	212	36	$10,000	3	$759.87	$9,240.13	$8,559.13
4	503	34	3	119	37	10,000	4	1,041.38	8,958.62	8,059.62
5	1,135	35	4	133	39	10,000	5	1,339.15	8,660.62	7,525.52
6	1,362	36	5	160	41	10,000	6	1,655.36	8,344.64	6,982.64
7	1,589	37	6	87	43	10,000	7	1,990.05	8,009.95	6,420.95
8	1,816	38	7	26	45	10,000	8	2,340.74	7,659.26	5,843.26
9	2,043	39	7	228	47	10,000	8	2,477.51	7,522.49	5,479.49
10	2,270	40	8	223	49	10,000	9	2,843.77	7,156.23	4,886.23
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Horses Wintered.

ON hay and grain for $2.00 per week. Good buildings, sunny yard for exercise; running water in stable; hay first quality; horses well cared for; carriages stored without charge; the best of references given.

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on hay and grain at my farm—running water and sunny yards—$2 per week. Carriages taken, stored, and returned free. C. P. MATTOCKS,
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IN DEERING, two miles from City Hall, where owners can have the advantage of seeing their horses at any time. Carriages stored free.

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Notice to Builders and Others.

TO insure Service Pipes being put in before the close of the season, all applications for same must be made on or before November 20th, at office of

PORTLAND WATER CO.,
nov6dtd No. 33 Plum Street.

Roll Top Desk.

A first-class, new, roll top desk is offered for sale at a bargain. Apply at the PRESS OFFICE.
oc129 dtf

Vaults Cleaned,

ADDRESS S. F. RICKER, Libby's Corner, Deering.
d3

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To Let.

HOUSE 15 Salem Street. Inquire at 19 WINTER STREET.
no8 dtw*

To Let.

A SMALL Tenement at 634 Congress Street, near Park Street. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m.
no6dtf FREDERIC HENRY GERRISH,

For Rent.

HOUSE (New No.) 77 Federal, between India and Hampshire Streets. Possession given immediately. Inquire at
nov5d6t* 531 CONGRESS STREET.

To Let Very Low.

A LARGE, Pleasant House, finely located, newly repaired throughout, with modern improvements. Inquire of B. D. VERRILL,
nov1dtf Centennial Block.

Rooms to Let.

VERY desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had at
no8d1w* 244 CUMBERLAND STREET.

To Let.

Tenement of 8 rooms to let in Free Street. C. A. WESTON.
no11t 45 Free Street.

To Let.

A CONVENIENT rent of seven rooms at No. 4 Locust street. Inquire on the premises.
oc29 dtf

To Let.

THE house and stable No. 257 Oxford St. House contains 9 rooms with gas and Sebago. Stable room for three horses. Apply at the premises, or at
oc7dtf 75 PORTLAND STREET.

Cooper Shop To Let.

THE building formerly used as a cooper shop by Mr. George Burnham, Commercial street. Being centrally located and on tide waters makes it one of the best situations in the city for a cooper shop, wood and hay yard, or for fish purposes. Will be rented very cheap. Inquire of Wharfinger at Franklin Wharf. oc23d1m*

House To Let.

THE House, No. 16½ High Street, near Danforth. This house has Sebago and gas, and has just been thoroughly repaired. JONAS W. CLARK,
sept27eodtf 558 Congress Street.

To Rent.

THE two-story brick dwelling house at the corner of Spring and May Sts.—No. 262 Spring St.—belonging to the late of the late Henry Fling. A fine yard with the premises. Inquire of MRS. HENRY FLING, at the house, or of the subscriber.
JOHN C. SMALL,
oc20eod* C. E. Jose & Co.

To Let.

HOUSE now occupied by S. W. Thaxter, No. 62 Winter St., containing all the modern improvements; possession given Nov. 1st. Inquire of Dr. W. R. JOHNSON, Dentist, at his office over H. H. Hay's, Apothecary store, corner of Middle and Free Sts. oc20eodtf

To Let.

BRICK HOUSE containing 13 rooms, Gas and Sebago, 96 India street, now occupied by Dr. Ordway. Possession given Nov. 21. Apply to JAMES R. LUNT & Co., Druggists.
oc23dtf 5.6 Congress street.

To Let.

UP stairs rent 8 rooms, hard and soft water, garden and ½ of stable on Douglass street, $8.50 per month. Also house 5 rooms, sebago water, rent $6 50. on Lowell street. Inquire of G. W. Burnham, 1091 Congress street, or Thomas Frothingham, saw dentist, Temple street. oc20d1w*ttt

To Let.

ROOMS in Farrington Block, on Congress street now occupied by Dr. Pashen. Possession given January 1. Inquire of JOHN C. PROCTER,
oc20 93 Exchange street. dtf

To Let.

ON and after Nov. 1, a nice tenement of six (6) rooms on first floor in brick house, No. 41 India St., next east of Universalist church. Apply to P. CONNEY, 201 Federal St., Portland, Me.
oc19 dtf

Rooms to Let.

TO a gentleman and wife; an elegant unfurnished parlor and front chamber in a private house. Inquire at 26 BROWN STREET.
oct1t dtf

House to Let.

THE lower part of house No. 232 Oxford Street, containing all the modern improvements, gas and Sebago. For particulars, apply to J. B. PIKE,
oct6dtf 57 Union Street.

To Let.

UPPER RENT, 28 BROWN STREET.
sept28 dtf

House to Let.

THE lower part of house No. 234 Oxford St., very convenient, containing eight rooms, gas and Sebago. For particulars apply to F. H. WIDBER, 220 Commercial Street. sep18dtf

To Let.

HOUSE No. 17 North Street; arranged for two families; up stairs and down; immediate possession given. Apply to N. S. GARDINER,
aug15dtf No. 28 Exchange Street.

Mechanics' Hall.

TWO HALLS in Mechanics' Building, TO LET; enquire of GEORGE A. HARMON, Jeweler, under the Hall.
my17d6m

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The New England House, Portland, Me, Address AUG. P. FULLER,
dc28dtf Portland, Me.

Mechanics Hall.

ROOMS and Hall to let now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. Apply to GEO. A. HARMON,
oc17 Mechanic Building. dtf

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MONEY to lean on first class Real Estate Security, in Portland, or vicinity. Rents collected, taxes paid, &c. on Commission. Apply to F. G. PATTERSON, Dealer in Real Estate, 379½ Congress Street. no18dtf

For Sale.

A village farm very pleasantly located, enjoying a fine view of the town; only ten minutes walk from stores, churches and free academy, four miles from Ayer Junction; 38 acres of best clay land, smooth, all mowed by machine; cuts 20 tons of hay, 100 barrels of fruit in a season, apples, pears, cherries and currants; farm is fenced with stone wall and watered by never failing brooks. The buildings consist of an old style two story house, (10 rooms) painted and blinded, two barns 35x45 with cellar, two cattle sheds 20 feet long; are insured for $1700; have been occupied by a wealthy old gentleman for over forty years and never before offered for sale. On account of his being blind it must be sold, with a lot of hay, 1 nice horse, harness and buggy wagon, 2 extra cows, 1 new plow, cultivator, hay cutter, iron bar, hay and manure forks, shovels, &c. Price, $2700.—Send for the *Real Estate Advocate* which describes many nice houses, it is free.
ABEL L. LAWTON & CO.,
nov7d1m Ayer, Mass,

House for Sale Cheap.

A ONE and half story house, nearly new, contains five rooms; lot 30x68; is within five minutes walk of Post Office, or G. T. Depot. Price $1,000. Terms $100 or $200 cash, balance by easy installments. Inquire S. L. CARLETON,
sept27deodtf 180 Middle Street.

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THE English Schooner Anita, 197 tons, four years old, well found in sail and rigging. Will be sold cheap. For further information apply to
oc30d1m J. S. WINSLOW & CO.

House for Sale.

IN Western part of city, a New House containing all the modern improvements. Inquire at this office. au2dtf

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS three-story Brick House, on Free St. with all the modern improvements, gas, sebago, bath room, first and second story supplied with hot and cold water; all in perfect order. Inquire of JOHN. C. PROCTER, 93 Exchange Street. Ju30dtf

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A GOOD Family Horse, kind, hardy and excellent driver. Will be sold cheap. Apply at
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